# The New-York Times.

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## WILLIAM M. TWEED.

### *FURTHER STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO HIS PRISON LIFE.*

EFFECT OF THE TIMES' DISCLOSURES—COMMISSIONER LAIMBEER'S VISIT TO THE PRISON YESTERDAY—TWEED'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

The disclosures made in our issue of yesterday of the extraordinary character of the treatment which the convicted felon Tweed receives in the Penitentiary, attracted attention everywhere; and the inquiry what Commissioner Stern would have to offer in explanation of his conduct was frequently made. Mr. Stern, as will be seen by his statement given below, considers that he has done no more than he had a right to do; and promises a full explanation in a few days. But it will be remembered that he made no explanation to his colleagues when he gave orders to the Warden of the prison to remove the notorious prisoner; and that it was only by the accident of Commissioner Laimbeer passing unexpectedly through the prison that the fact became known to other than the chosen few who were responsible for this extraordinary state of affairs. It is true that rumors have been in circulation for some time that Tweed enjoyed exclusive privileges at the Penitentiary; but they were of too vague a character to attract notice, and it would seem that some quite effective precautions had been taken to prevent the real facts in the case from becoming public. Tweed was always in the hospital, in the regular way, when any one visited the prison who might possibly tell awkward facts, or, like Commissioner Laimbeer, take prompt and disagreeable action.

The Commissioner himself tells how he discovered what was going on. He was on the island on Friday last, locating a telegraph wire intended to connect the Penitentiary with the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, when, in passing through the prison building, he met Tweed in a part of it where he decidedly had no right to be, but hastily making his way to the Infirmary, where he should have been. Naturally surprised at seeing the man in a place where there appeared to be nothing to prevent him walking out the front door and leisurely betaking himself where he chose, Commissioner Laimbeer at once called up Warden Liscombe, and inquired how this came about. Then the whole story came out. Tweed is not in the prison. Some months ago Commissioner Stern gave orders to allow him to fit up a room in the centre building of the prison, and quite removed from the disagreeables of prison life. The chamber is a large and comfortable one, and the Ex-Tammany chief expended some of the money which he stole from the City in fitting it up with expensive curtains, fine wall paper, luxurious carpets, a library, lounges, and other furniture to correspond. In this not disagreeable apartment the Ex-Boss has been accustomed to spend the day, having his private secretary with him for the transaction of business, and relieving the tedious intervals by entertaining his chosen friends. Officially Tweed is in the hospital, but it seems he has only been there when disagreeable, possibly awkward, visits from uninitiated officials were expected. The room is entirely removed from the prison, and, according to Commissioner Laimbeer's statement, though Commissioner Stern denies this, there is nothing to prevent Tweed making his escape any day he chooses. The responsibility for this is entirely with Mr. Stern. When Mr. Laimbeer discovered what had been going on, and called up the Warden, Mr. Stern, who was present, at once informed that the Warden had nothing to do with it, but that he (Stern) was responsible, as he had given the orders. Mr. Laimbeer felt it his duty to lay the matter before the Board of Commissioners, and, accordingly, at their Saturday's meeting he presented the following communication:

*To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN: On the 3d instant I visited Blackwell's Island with Mr. Crowley, in order to carry out the instructions of the board in locating the telegraph cable between the Penitentiary and the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station and Police Head-quarters. After locating the termination of the connecting wire on the ground floor of the prison building, and when proceeding to the upper part of the edifice, to my great surprise I saw Mr. Tweed coming from the room furnished and occupied by him, through the sewing-room of the women, and going to the hospital. On inquiring of Warden Liscombe I found that Mr. Tweed has a room on the second floor of the centre building, luxuriously furnished, which he occupies, and in which he receives his visitors. I went into the room and found there Wm. Dewey and Mr. Tweed's son. This, it seems to me, is not as it should be. Without a keeper within fifty feet of the front door of the principal entrance, I positively say that any man could have gone out of the door, which was unlocked, without the possibility of detection, as no keeper was in the hall of the first or second story for a period of several minutes. How often this may occur I cannot say. I only know that my visit to this institution has led me to believe that the Warden has gone beyond his duty in having this room, so near the front door, furnished without the order of this board. Commissioner Stern stated, in the presence of the Warden, to me that he instructed the Warden to do as he has done in this respect, and I, therefore, must protest against any Commissioner taking any such responsibility as would implicate this board if any escape should take place. We are the simple custodians of all who come to this department by the operation of the law. I need not say that I have no desire in this case of Mr. Tweed to make any special example, and yet I do consider it the duty of this board to place such guards in and around that prison as will render it impossible to escape, and particularly if the occupants are properly within the walls and doors of the prison, and the keepers do their duty. I think it unsafe to have any one in the custody of this department so near the door of escape in the centre building, which is, indeed, not the prison proper, but occupied as the keepers' sleeping apartment. I have thought it my duty to present these facts, in order that the board may indorse or condemn the action of the Warden, and make such order upon the question as may be proper to govern such cases in the future.

Commissioner Laimbeer, in presenting this document, did it under the supposition that his colleague (Bowen) was as ignorant as he himself had been of what had been going on the island. He was, therefore, considerably astonished when it became evident that Commissioner Bowen was as fully aware of the facts as Stern. With the communication, Mr. Laimbeer moved a resolution to the effect that in future no such provision as that already referred to should be made for prisoners without the order of the board or a majority of its members, and that the room at present occupied by Mr. Tweed be abolished, and the Warden be instructed to remove the furniture from it at once. Commissioner Stern moved that the resolution lie on the table. Commissioner Bowen voted yea on this. So it was laid on the table.

Commissioner Laimbeer then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Chief of Staff of Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, be directed to make examination of Wm. M. Tweed, and report to this board if he is a proper case for hospital treatment.

Commissioner Stern moved that it lie on the table. Yeas—Stern, Bowen. Nay—Laimbeer. Laid on the table.

Commissioner Laimbeer then, in order to place the responsibility for the extraordinary condition of affairs on Blackwell's Island, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That Warden Liscombe make report to this board at once by whose authority or order he permitted a room to be furnished on the second floor of the centre or hospital building for Wm. M. Tweed.

And again, on motion of Commissioner Stern, the resolution was laid on the table—Commissioners Stern and Bowen voting in the affirmative, and Commissioner Laimbeer in the negative.

Commissioner Stern states that the resolutions were laid on the table, with the understanding that they were to be called up at the next meeting, when the promised explanation, which he thinks will be "entirely satisfactory," will be made. Mr. Stern also states that he gave the orders for Tweed's removal to his present quarters, without solicitation from any one; but it is known that Mr. Stern was "interviewed" on the subject by an old and well-known politician, now a resident of this City, and by another politician who works with him in double harness. What their interest in the notorious convict may be, does not yet appear; it is only known that his present comfortable style of life is due to their representations.

Meantime the door is open for Tweed to escape if he chooses to do so. Yesterday Commissioner Laimbeer visited the island between 10 and 12. On calling at the Penitentiary he found the front door open, and, upon going to the room occupied by Tweed—only about fifty feet away—he saw it was open, neither lock, key, nor bolt on it. The Commissioner sent for Warden Liscomb, and asked him if he saw Commissioner Bowen on Saturday. He replied that he had; and in response to the further inquiry whether Gen. Bowen had given any instructions in the Tweed case, the Warden replied that Bowen had instructed him to continue Tweed in the room he at present occupied, as he was as safe there as anywhere. There he is now, though it is understood Commissioner Laimbeer detailed a keeper to special supervision of the room.

TWEED'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

From a visit of our reporter to the island it was ascertained that Tweed was visited yesterday by his son and Foster S. Dewey, his secretary, and was furnished with a copy of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES containing the account of the meeting on Saturday at which the complaint of the partiality shown to him in prison was preferred. He was much disturbed by the notice taken of the action of Commissioner Stern, and was fearful that a change would be made in his condition in consequence. He complains of great physical prostration, and believes himself to be a fit subject for the hospital. He avers that he performs every duty incumbent upon him as a hospital attendant, and does as much work as anybody who has preceded him in that position. As to the facilities which may be afforded him to escape, he asserts that he would make no attempt to do so if he were allowed to roam the whole island in perfect freedom. He has great confidence in the strength of his legal position, and is very hopeful that his counsel will be able to effect his release through legal technicalities. His wife and family, it is stated, now visit him about every ten days, and his sons and Mr. Dewey once a week. He receives them in the room which he has been allowed to occupy, and would feel wretchedly miserable if he was denied the privilege. He keeps a record of the character and the amount of work he performs every day, and appears to be convinced that he is doing as much useful labor as any other prisoner. He is sensible that he is more favored than his fellow-prisoners, and expresses himself as very grateful for the consideration shown him. His friends argue that justice has been satisfied by his sentence to the Penitentiary, and say that if he was subjected to the rigid discipline of the prison, and confined in a cell, it would kill him, as he has been under medical treatment for a period of ten years. His secretary, Foster S. Dewey, asserts that he has not been able to dress himself unaided during that time, and that, being a man of great bulk and weight, his confinement in one of the small cells of the Penitentiary is almost a physical impossibility. Yesterday over a hundred prominent politicians visited Tweed's intimate friends and volunteered to do whatever they could to aid him in the present emergency. Many of these politicians, it is said, are under personal obligations to the Ex-Tammany chieftain, and are fearful of disclosures he could make concerning them if he saw fit.

MR. STERN'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

With a view of giving Commissioner Stern an opportunity of explaining his action in connection with the extraordinary statements published in yesterday's TIMES concerning Mr. Tweed's prison life, a reporter called on that gentleman yesterday, who expressed his obligations to THE TIMES for affording him an opportunity to offer an explanation of his treatment of Mr. Tweed on Blackwell's Island. He said that Mr. Laimbeer's statement was calculated to convey a false impression, though he did not blame Mr. Laimbeer for doing what, on the impulse of the moment, he conceived to be his duty in the matter. The communication and the resolutions, he stated, were laid over, with the distinct understanding that they should be taken up at the next meeting of the board, when he would be prepared to offer a complete and satisfactory statement in connection with Mr. Tweed's treatment since he was committed to their custody. For the past eight or ten days Mr. Stern had been in a very delicate state of health, and as soon as he recovered he would give the public a clear explanation of his action in this matter. By Thursday or Friday next at the furthest, Mr. Stern hoped to be able to do so. With reference to the statement that Mr. Tweed had been placed in the most unguarded part of the prison, he said he could show, by a reference to the plan of the building, that, so far from his room being so situated that his escape might be easily effected, it was in the safest and most strictly-guarded portion of the prison. They had upward of fifty keepers in the Penitentiary, about twenty-two of whom were constantly on guard, and such was the location of Mr. Tweed's room that he could not escape unless these officers were all bribed. In other parts of the prison it might be possible to effect this object by one, two, or five of the keepers betraying the trust reposed in them; but he hardly believed that there was any danger that all the officers and keepers of the prison could be influenced in this way. As to the privileges accorded to Mr. Tweed, he said he could offer a satisfactory explanation on this point also. He did not think it devolved upon the Commissioner to make a complete martyr of Mr. Tweed, or to exercise any unnecessary severity toward him during the term of his imprisonment; nor did he consider that he was entitled to any special

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## WASHINGTON.

### *SECRETARY RICHARDSON.*

POSSIBLE EARLY RESIGNATION—MR. DELANO THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR IN THAT EVENT—BUTLER AND THE IMPEACHED JUDGES—THE FINANCES.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 5.—There is a settled conviction among Congressmen and politicians in Washington, that a change will soon occur in the Cabinet, by the retirement of Secretary Richardson from the Treasury Department. There has been the authority of the President for the statement that Judge Richardson will retire voluntarily, if at all. It is not known that he has expressed any purpose of the kind to anybody, but still the belief exists, and grows stronger day by day. Mr. Delano is suggested as the probable successor of Mr. Richardson in the Treasury Department, and the authority for connecting his name with the position is of a very trustworthy character. The rumor that has been current for some time, and which will probably be telegraphed from here to-night, that Mr. Eugene Hale, of Maine, will be appointed Secretary of the Interior in case Mr. Delano takes the Treasury portfolio, is positively without foundation. It is not likely that a successor to Mr. Delano would be appointed from New-England, and Gen. Bristow, of Kentucky, would more probably be the President's choice.

JUDGE DURELL AND GEN. BUTLER.

Since Gen. Butler has so positively announced himself to be in favor of the impeachment of Judge Durell, attention has been directed to the bill by which Gen. Butler expects to reach Durell's case. The friends of Durell pronounce it unconstitutional. United States Judges, under the Constitution, are appointed for life, or during good behavior. It is claimed that they cannot constitutionally be removed or suspended on suspicion of maladminstration, but that before removal or suspension the charges of misbehavior must be definitely proved. The Butler bill provides for the suspension of Judges when a memorial of impeachment is presented. Gen. Butler is understood to claim that there is nothing in the Durell case except what has been called the "midnight order."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The finance debate in the House will run on till Thursday, at least, before the previous question will be called. Though the time has not been definitely fixed for taking the vote, it will probably be taken on Thursday or Friday, so that the whole subject will be closed during the week. Several members are anxious to move a suspension of the rules to-morrow to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote without further debate, but they cannot be recognized by the Speaker for that purpose, as the bill is rightfully in the control of the committee, and until the committee decides to bring an end to the debate no member of the House outside the committee has any right to interfere for that purpose. It does not now seem possible that the Senate can get over another week without a vote, and still the end of the Finance bill which it is considering seemed as near a week ago as it seems to-day.

THE REPEALED TEN PER CENT. DUTY.

The Committee of Ways and Means have nearly unanimously agreed to report unfavorably upon the proposition to restore the ten per cent. duty repealed by the last Congress.

SANBORN TO SPEAK.

John Sanborn is in town to-night, and will appear before the Ways and Means Committee to-morrow. Mr. Sanborn, since the result of the suit against him in Brooklyn, can have no excuse for not telling all he knows about the contracts which he had, and, if the Committee succeed in getting from him all the information he has on the subject, the complexion of the business may be considerably changed. Mr. Sanborn knows very well who is responsible for the execution of his contracts, whether it be Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Sawyer, or Mr. Banfield. The responsibility for this business will have to be fixed definitely upon somebody, and, in justice to all parties concerned, it should not be fixed hastily and upon the wrong person. The Ways and Means Committee is unanimous in the agreement that the original law was against public policy. Some, if not all of the members, believe that the contracts when obtained were performed in such manner that in many instances private rights were violated, and the Treasury unnecessarily, if not fraudulently, deprived of a part of taxes when it should have received the whole. It remains to find out whether there was any collusion between those who had the contracts and any officer of the Government, and that branch of the investigation the committee will now pursue with some vigor. It is understood Mr. Boutwell will be called before the committee, and he will probably not shirk the responsibility that belongs to him for the execution of the first contract, nor plead that he did not know what he was doing. Mr. Presbery will be recalled to give some further testimony in regard to the letter he had from Mr. Sawyer, which Mr. Sawyer testified he never would have signed had he known its contents. Mr. Presbery will probably be asked to give the committee what information he has as to Mr. Sawyer's knowledge of the character of the letter before it was signed. Mr. Banfield will also be recalled and further questioned as to his connection with the contracts, with a view to ascertain whether he acted of his own volition or under orders. The Secretary and Assistant Secretaries have thrown all the responsibility upon the Solicitor, and left him in a very uncomfortable situation, unless he has something further to say. The affair has gone so far that the committee cannot now afford, nor does it desire, to end the investigation till the whole truth has been disclosed. It should be said, in fairness, that no evidence has yet been produced tending to prove a corrupt motive or action on the part of any officer of the department.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

The officers of the Howard Court of Inquiry give out that the court is likely to conclude its labors much earlier than had been expected. They already contemplate final adjournment within a short time. The impression prevails, from the evidence thus far submitted, that the court will decide that Gen. Howard is not personally responsible for the wrongful acts of a few of the subordinates who made default, and that personally he is free from blame.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have, as yet, been unable to determine the final method of managing their bill after debate shall close. A meeting, to arrive at some conclusion in this matter, is called for Monday morning. Several members of the committee have prepared amendments, which they desire to be accepted by the committee. Of these there is one which will, doubtless, receive the unanimous approval of the committee. It provides that redemptions shall be allowed at all places where there are United States Sub-Treasuries, as well as at New-York City. Considerable objection has been made to the features of the bill limiting redemptions to New-York City, by those who claim that such a provision would give great advantages to the New-York banks.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary intend to take final action upon the Civil Rights bill this coming week.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The final vote upon the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award has been postponed until April 13.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

THE AMENDED FINANCE BILL.

The following is the Finance bill as amended and as it now stands before the Senate:

A Bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SECTION 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870.

SEC. 3. That each national banking association, now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Washington annual meeting of friends of the American Tract Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church this evening. Associate Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, the President of the society, presided. Secretaries Rand and Sheerer read reports of the society's work. Mr. John E. Vasser, Gen. Jordon, of Georgia, and Dr. Rankin delivered addresses. The receipts for the year were $566,629; expenditures, $564,710; the donations and legacies were $116,873. The benevolent expenditure exceeded the receipts about $10,000.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

The Association of Veterans of the Mexican War, at the meeting last night, agreed upon a circular to be distributed throughout the country for the purpose of having enrolled all the survivors of that war and the widows of such veterans, with a view to laying before the Pension Committee of Congress the exact number of persons entitled to pensions for service in that war, and what amount of money will be required to place their names on the rolls of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions states that the number of survivors is about 39,000, but the association think this is not a fair estimate.

DIVIDENDS FROM CLOSED BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency yesterday declared a dividend in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, of twenty-five per cent.; also the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, Va., of twenty-five per cent. Dividends were also declared during the month of March as follows: National Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, fifty per cent.; First National Bank of Petersburg, Va., twenty-five per cent.; First National Bank of Carlisle, Penn., twenty-five per cent.; First National Bank of Washington, D. C., twenty per cent., making, in all, a dividend of fifty per cent. A dividend will also be paid to the creditors of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, of twenty-five per cent., as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared, making dividends of sixty per cent. in all to the creditors of that bank.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS FOR TEN YEARS.

Delegate McCormick will to-morrow introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House with a complete statement of the character and amount of all claims for Indian depredations presented to the Interior Department during the past ten years, together with the action of the department on each claim. This resolution will be made the basis of a movement to secure their adjustment and payment.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Daily prayer-meetings for the promotion of temperance continue to be held, but beyond this no success is visible. Another class is seeking additional legislation, rather than moral suasion, to effect the same end.

PERSONAL.

The visit of Ex-President Johnson is with reference to drawing another dividend on his deposit in the First National Bank.

## *THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.*

MURDER IN A SALOON THE CRUSADERS COULD NOT CLOSE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5.—A special dispatch from Bluffton, Ind., says that last night Philip Jones, an old farmer, tried to make peace between a party of roughs who were quarreling over a game of billiards in the only drinking saloon that has not yielded to the women's movement. One of the rowdies, Benjamin Field, struck Jones on the head with a billiard cue, crushing his skull. He kicked him in the face when down and then fled. Jones died soon after. The excitement over the affair is intense.

RESISTANCE TO THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 5.—At Mount Vernon, Ohio, the Mayor attempted to enforce an ordinance against obstructing the sidewalks, and ordered the sentry-box used by the crusaders to be removed from the front of a grocery. A crowd of men and women interfered and prevented the removal of the box. The affair occasions excitement, and there are fears of a serious disturbance.

A PRYING BAND IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 5.—A praying band of women commenced a series of proposed visits to liquor-saloons yesterday afternoon, by visiting the establishment of Ira Catlin, on Commercial street. A large crowd of roughs and others assembled, but no act of discourtesy was manifested. Catlin treated them kindly. No lasting impression was made, as the programme chalked out embraces only one visit each day. The ladies will have a long contract on hand in visiting 1,630 licensed houses.

## *A BALLOON COLLAPSES IN MID-AIR.*

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—M. Barbier's balloon Le Secours made an ascension yesterday afternoon from Woodward's Garden. When nearly over the town of San Leandro, 600 feet in air, the balloon collapsed, sank, and struck the ground with great force, the car, containing four men and two ladies, dropping about 200 yards. Fortunately no lives were lost, but all were injured more or less; none seriously. The party, excepting M. Barbier, returned to this city last night.

## *SEIZURES OF WHISKY BY THE GOVERNMENT.*

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Several seizures of "crooked" whisky have been made here during the past few days, and developments of irregularities in the manufacture of highwines here and at other points in the West are expected soon.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### *THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.*

PROMINENT OBJECTIONS TO THE PRESENT LEADING CANDIDATES—WHY THE HOAR MEN OPPOSE DAWES, AND THE DAWES MEN OPPOSE HOAR—PROSPECT FOR A COMPROMISE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

BOSTON, Friday, April 3, 1874.

There is positively no change in the Senatorial contest, and no prospect of change in the immediate future. No movement whatever has yet been made toward breaking the dead-lock, and there is now little reason to look for any before the middle of next week. Some members of the Legislature talk quite confidently of a break on Tuesday, but they can give no really substantial reason for so talking. On Monday there are several town meetings, annual April meetings, in the interior of the State, and in consequence, a full attendance of members is not expected on that day; and unless the leaders of the different factions make a radical change in their attitude there is a pretty fair prospect of a vote on Tuesday much like those of the last week. To-day, after the voting, there was as strong talk as ever of "sticking," and the country members started for their several homes expressing, when anything at all was said on the situation, their determination to continue to vote as they had voted. But there are slight signs pointing to a break up before another week passes. The Dawes men, who have displayed the most enthusiasm, and talked the most sanguine of ultimate success, certainly exhibited feelings of discouragement, some few quite strongly, to-day, and many of the Hoar men no longer attempt to disguise the fact that they themselves have no hope of electing their candidate. They justify their course in holding out by declaring that they support Hoar for the sake of principle, and they cannot desert him until they see something like a fair chance of electing as honorable a man as he, and of defeating Dawes, whom they still regard as the representative of the element in our local politics that has been fought, and, they believe, must be fought, to the end of time—popularly known as "Butlerism." Mr. Dawes' course in Congress, his bold warfare in the past against Butlerism, his eminent services for the Republican Party, National as well as local—all this is quoted in vain; his opponents in the ranks of Mr. Hoar's supporters return to the one statement that Gen. Butler's workers are his workers, and that in the great Simmons war, when the most obnoxious of Butler's fuglemen was thrust into the very faces and eyes of anti-Butler Republicans, he ran away from Washington, and was silent; and that of all the Massachusetts delegation he alone was notified in season of Butler's intentions, and made no protest and sounded no "note of alarm."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Hoar men at present are concerned over a side issue. The repetition of the charge of Mr. James Redpath, that Hoar was opposed to Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill, and that one of Sumner's latest efforts was to convince him that he was wrong in his belief that the bill was unconstitutional, has stirred them not a little. Until this afternoon the Hoar leaders would not take any notice, in print, of the charge, declaring, in a somewhat vague fashion, that Mr. Hoar's course in Congress and his whole life were a sufficient denial of the charge. But, notwithstanding this, a good many telegrams have passed between here and Washington, some asking Judge Hoar to define himself, which he has persistently, and his best friends think rightly, refused to do; and others asking his colleagues to ascertain and telegraph something substantial that could be used. But nothing satisfactory has been received, it is said, or, at least, been printed, until this afternoon, when J. B. Smith, the colored member of the House, who was one of the most intimate friends of Mr. Sumner, produced a dispatch from Congressman J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, which he received a few days ago, when the first charge of Redpath's was made. This dispatch is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

*Joshua B. Smith, Esq.:*

Before Mr. Sumner's death he told me that Judge Hoar agreed with him in favor of the Civil Rights bill. Judge Hoar told me the same in conversation to-day, and confirms it. I hope we may have him in the Senate to complete Sumner's work.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Smith has not printed this before to-day, he says, because he did not feel authorized to do so; but this morning he telegraphed Mr. Williams, and received this:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.

*Joshua B. Smith, Esq.:*

You may publish the whole or part of my dispatch of 1st inst. over my signature in reply to Redpath's challenge.

(Signed,) JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Redpath promised in his second letter to bring forth his witnesses, of "unimpeachable veracity and the very highest character," whenever Judge Hoar denied his charge, or authorized any reputable and conspicuous citizen to deny it in his name; and I presume that now he will come out in the *Globe*, wherein his letters have been published, and tell the whole of his story. It is thought that two of his witnesses will be Wendell Phillips and this same J. B. Smith. Mr. Phillips, it is asserted, has told several members of the Legislature that Senator Sumner himself talked with him, the Tuesday night before he died, of his sorrow in being unable to convince Judge Hoar of the constitutionality of his Civil Rights bill, and to bring him to see the necessity for its speedy passage. This agitation, it seems, has had, as yet, little effect on the Hoar vote.

A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE THE ONLY SOLUTION.

The opinion is daily strengthening, not only with the outside public, but the well-informed watchers of the contest from behind the scenes, that only by the selection of a compromise candidate will the dead-lock be broken. But who this shall be is the sticker. The most frequently mentioned stand somewhat in this order: Banks, Adams, Curtis, Judge Colt, (whom your types in a recent letter got "Judge Ball,") Henry L. Pierce, Speaker Sanford, Gov. Washburn, President Loring, and Wendell Phillips. But very few can be found who are ready to predict the success of either of these gentlemen. Banks is popular outside, if not inside, the Legislature. The Democrats might throw their strength for him, but Republicans look at his desertion of the party and proclamation for Greeleyism in the early days of the last Presidential contest, and his "soldierly-fortune" sort of career, with suspicion. Since his downfall, it must be said in his favor that he has conducted himself admirably, and in the Legislature, as a member of the Senate, has been conspicuous for his dignified bearing, his attention to business, and his advocacy of the best legislation. He is doing all he can in an honest way for the selection of himself as the breaker of the dead-lock by keeping well out of the fight, and voting serenely, day after day, for that eminent abolitionist and poetical patriot, John G. Whittier. Adams, on the contrary, is not popular within or without the State House—that is, he is not liked by the people or by the representatives of the people. "The Adams family is aristocratic, is autocratic," is the cry; and this dreadful declaration settles his case with the masses. But there is a strong and sterling minority who recognize in Charles Francis Adams a man for the hour; a man of brains, ability, patriotism, sagacity, independence, just such as the State demands, or at least requires, for its representative in the Senate in these perturbed times. And men of this stamp are working quietly but persistently for him, though they see little chance for his election. The Democrats, as a body, declare that they will never accept him; but still there are a goodly number of the seventy-five in the Legislature who are known to be—in fact, have declared themselves to be—ready to give their support to him if assured of the possibility of a combination with a sufficient number of Republicans to elect him. For Curtis a few Republicans have expressed their willingness to vote, and this is why he is spoken of as a possible compromise candidate; but no one has yet been heard to say that he has the slightest chance. Judge Colt is only spoken of because he is a Western man, and his selection may prevent the secession of the Western Republican leaders, possibly with their followers, from the Republican fold, or the anti-Butler Republican fold, in the event of the defeat of Dawes. He is a man of sterling integrity, dignity of bearing, culture, and intelligence, and independence of opinion; but he is not very well known to the active Republicans, and has no especial following. So much the better, many will say; but a large portion of this Legislature has a tremendous belief in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and cannot easily bring themselves to vote for a man who has done nothing for the reward, regarding the Senatorship as an immense reward of merit. Pierce and Sanford and Washburn and Loring are only casually suggested as good men; but no one appears to possess the requisite parts in his composition, and the effort in their behalf is at present very slight. The pressure for Wendell Phillips is almost entirely from the outside, from personal admirers, though it is understood that the Butler Republicans are ready to go for him whenever, if ever, the word is given.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR STILL INDEFINITE.

Perhaps between now and the middle of next week that one perfect man may arise, or come forth, or, more possible, that a bargain will be made so that the dead-lock will be broken, and somebody elected to Senator Sumner's vacant chair. The leading Hoar and Dawes men continue to talk of a conference, as I telegraphed you last night, but as neither is inclined to move they make little progress. There will be much work, however, between now and Monday, and the beginning of the end may, after all, be shown.

JUDGE HOAR AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—WENDELL PHILLIPS' CONVERSATION WITH MR. SUMNER—THE SENATOR'S DYING INJUNCTION TO MR. HOAR.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, April 5.—Mr. Wendell Phillips has written a letter to the *Globe*, which will appear in that paper to-morrow morning, stating that he is the authority for the declaration of Mr. Redpath regarding the position of Mr. Hoar on the Civil Rights bill, and giving a complete history of the matter, which is substantially as follows:

He says that he dined with Mr. Sumner on the 3d of March, and, on entering his library, found him in conversation with Mr. George T. Downing. Mr. Sumner said: "Judge Hoar has been telling me that he doubts the constitutionality of my bill. He thinks it unconstitutional, and an infringement on State rights." Mr. Sumner then went on to tell briefly the legal argument he had offered Judge Hoar to remove his doubts. "I asked," says Mr. Phillips, "if the Judge was satisfied. He replied 'No,' and left Mr. Downing and myself to understand that Judge Hoar, unless he changed his mind, would not support that bill." The day before Mr. Sumner's funeral Mr. Downing, with other colored gentlemen, called on Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Hoar's name was mentioned in connection with the vacant seat, when Mr. Downing recalled this conversation and urged it as a grave objection to Judge Hoar's election, saying that the "colored people could never trust him." He and the rest hoped Mr. Phillips would let the facts be known if Judge Hoar should be nominated. He continues: "I did not feel bound to call on members of the Legislature, but when any of them called on me to discuss the election I frankly stated these facts as I did to other citizens who came to me. I made the statement a week ago to the most active and influential of Judge Hoar's supporters, and urged him to ask of the Judge a statement of his position. He declined, saying he hoped the Judge would not say a word during the canvass. "Mr. Phillips afterward urged Mr. J. B. Smith to find out the sentiments, both of Hoar and Dawes on this subject, saying that if any Republican threw a vote for any candidate without indisputable evidence that he would support and carry out this great work of Mr. Sumner's life, then the late homage to Sumner was an empty pageant and a mockery. The letter closes as follows: "Mr. Sumner was a Republican of a peculiar type, and just that type the nation needs in his place. Knowing his independence and ability, I should have preferred Mr. Hoar to Mr. Dawes had he given, that morning, the pledge for which the dying Senator vainly asked, frankly confessed his change of opinion, and promised to take up the work where Sumner left it, and given his whole heart and soul to complete that legislation, the halting of which troubled the last hours of the dying man. But I would not accept that pledge from any proxy. I must have it from his own lips. A candidate's refusal to let his constituents know his opinions on important questions is not dignity, but impertinence."

Mr. Phillips also furnishes for publication a letter written to himself by George T. Downing, the colored friend of Mr. Summer, in Washington, which contains the following points:

Mr. Downing corrects the statement that in the fearful agony of his last hours Mr. Sumner was uneasy because the publication of his works and speeches had not been completed. He shows that it was not the "works" which gave him anxiety, but that he left the great work of his life unfinished. Mr. Downing says: "I am prepared to affirm that from the time I entered his room on the morning of his death, until the fatal moment, 2:47 o'clock P. M., he never referred to his book, or to his works, but continually referred to the Civil Rights bill. He enjoined on Senator Schurz, Representative Hoar, and others, not to let the Civil Rights bill fail. He enjoined it in a special feeling, and impressive manner on Judge Hoar, who was much moved."

## *CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN SURGEONS.*

It is announced in the Southern newspapers that for the advancement of science, to rescue from oblivion the important medical and surgical facts developed within the armies of the Confederate States during the late war, it has been determined to call a convention of the Confederate surgeons, field and hospital, to meet in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of next May. The co-operation of the medical staff of the late Confederate navy is solicited.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *SPAIN.*

ACTIVE OPERATIONS RESUMED AT BILBOA—REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BODY OF REPUBLICANS.

BAYONNE, April 4.—Active operations in front of Bilboa were resumed on the 3d inst. with the bombardment of Abanto by the Republican forces. Previous to that date there had been no fighting since the 28th of March. Marshal Serrano is reorganizing his forces, and the Carlists are doing everything to strengthen their position.

Gen. Tristany is reported to have surprised and captured a detachment of 600 Republicans near Calaf, 145 miles from Barcelona. The surprise was so complete that the Republicans surrendered without fighting.

### *FRANCE.*

DEATH OF M. BEULE, MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY—WRECK ON THE COAST.

PARIS, April 5.—Charles Ernest Beulé, the distinguished classical scholar and member of the Assembly, is dead.

LONDON, April 5.—The ship Victoria Nyanza has been wrecked near Boulogne. Three men were drowned.

### *CUBA.*

ARCHBISHOP LLORENTE AND THE PAPAL ADHERENTS—THE BANKS AND AMERICAN GOLD—THE STATE OF SIEGE.

HAVANA, April 5.—Archbishop Llorente has arrived at Cienruegos. The *Voz* says he has been ordered to come to this city. Papal adherents continue to manifest opposition to the Archbishop.

Several of the banks refuse to receive American gold at five per cent. premium, as ordered by the Government. The effect of this refusal will be to keep specie away from the island, and increase the depreciation of the currency, momentarily arrested by heavy arrivals of American gold.

It is decided that telegraph operators are subject to the rigors of the military ordinance while the present state of siege lasts, the same as soldiers, but will grade and receive pay as officers.

Gen. José De La Concha, the new Captain General of Cuba, has arrived at Porto Rico. He is expected in Havana on Monday.

The United States steamer Wabash has arrived here.

## *THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.*

FAIR WEATHER PROBABLE—A GOOD REPUBLICAN VOTE EXPECTED—THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

HARTFORD, Conn., April 5.—The weather to-night, after a clear day, has been cloudy, and some snow has fallen, but at 10 o'clock there is a prospect of a better look for to-morrow. For many years the country roads have not been in so good a condition at election time as they are now, and if they continue so, the Republicans will derive advantage by it. Both parties are reasonably confident to-night, the Republicans feeling sure of carrying the House, and the Democrats are professedly sure of securing their State ticket by the people. The chances are that there will be no choice on the popular vote, and that if the Democrats make any gains in the Legislature it will be in the Senate. The odds seem to be in favor of a Republican House. All will depend on the Republican vote being polled in the country towns. The Democrats have made no converts during the campaign. If the State is lost, as it was last year, it will be by absenteeism, and not by Democratic growth. The Republicans have no divisions this year because of locality interests, while the Democrats are badly disturbed in New-Haven. On the whole we look for a Republican Legislature on joint ballot, and the election of the Republican State ticket by the Legislature.

## *THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MIXED COMMISSION.*

CONCLUSION OF ITS LABORS—LETTER TO T. C. COX, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Henry Howard, Esq., late agent of her Majesty's Government under the American and British Mixed Commission, will disburse the money awarded by it to British claimants—a little less than $2,000,000—which sum is to be paid by the United States to the British Government by the 26th of next September. The money will be paid by Mr. Howard to the claimants or their legal representatives. The amount thus to be disbursed is included in the estimates of the Department of State. The business of the commission was closed to the entire satisfaction of all its members.

Thomas C. Cox, Esq., the late Secretary and disbursing officer of the commission, to-day received the following letter:

LONDON FOREIGN OFFICE, March 19, 1874.

SIR: The Mixed Commission having concluded its labors, and your duties in connection with it being terminated, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to thank you, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, for the services you have rendered as Secretary to the commission.

His Lordship has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and impartiality with which, as he is informed, you have discharged very delicate and sometimes perplexing duties; and he has no doubt that the successful termination of the labors of the commission within the period allowed by the treaty, was, in a great measure, owing to your efforts. I am your most obedient, humble servant, TENTERDEN.

## *MURDER BY A NEGRO AND SUICIDE BY A WHITE MAN IN ELMIRA.*

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 5.—A colored man named Chas. Smith was shot dead in this city this afternoon by another colored man named George Boyer. It appears they were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and that a grudge had existed between them for some time, which culminated to-day in a tenement house known as Puddlers' Row, where, in the presence of their wives, they were quarrelling and striking each other with straps, which they usually wore around their waists. Smith drew a knife upon Boyer, when the latter shot him dead with a pistol. Boyer gave himself up and is now in jail.

Michael C. Maloney, aged fifty five years, residing on Railroad avenue, in this city, cut his throat with a razor on Saturday, and died in a few minutes. He deliberately sat down, took a slop-bucket between his legs, and nearly severed his head from his body. He was formerly a liquor-dealer in Albany, quite wealthy, and one of the most prominent of that class. Afterward, by some means, he lost his property, and a year ago came to this city, where he has since resided in very reduced circumstances, the cause, doubtless, of his self-destruction. He leaves a wife and three children.

## *STORE-SAFE ROBBERY AT UTICA.*

UTICA, N. Y., April 5.—The drug and grocery store of Comstock Bros., in this city, was entered by burglars this morning. The vault and safe inside were broken open and $150 in money and $20,800 in railroad, telegraph, bank, and Utica Park Association bonds taken. The following Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad bonds are indorsed: 112 shares, No. 765; 15 shares, No. 483; 4 shares, No. 741.

## *SUSPICIOUS DEATH.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Patrick Harmen, aged sixty-five years, was found this morning in a stable, where he had been employed, insensible, and with several wounds about the head. He was taken to the police station, where he died this evening. An inquest will be held. There is a suspicion that he died from violence, although it is possible the cause of death was intemperance.

# FINE ARTS.

## THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

### ANTICIPATIONS OF TRIUMPH BY THE ACADEMICIANS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND NUMEROUS PICTURES.

Throughout the past year the artists have been haunted by a sense of humiliation, arising from the failure of the last exhibition, which clung to them as the poisoned shirt of Nessus enveloped the stalwart limbs of the demi-god Hercules, according to the fabulous *Monsieur* Ovideus Naso. To what extent they themselves were individually responsible for that failure it is unnecessary here to recount, but all felt it to be a personal matter, and all resolved to work personally for a restoration of the old success and a renewal of the old triumphs that in old times surrounded the Academy with metaphorical laurels. There was a widespread, earnest determination among the artists to make the exhibition of 1874 a memorable event in the annals of the art history of New-York. It had been stated by men who seemed competent to judge, that the exhibitions of the various art clubs were detrimental not only to the Academy, but to the best interests of the artists themselves. Acting upon this idea, the officials of the Academy resolved that after this present exhibition no picture exhibited at a club reception could obtain a place at the great annual gathering. But as this law did not apply to the Exhibition of 1874, the matter was left to the generous professional impulses of the artists themselves for this occasion. Without an exception, all the men whom America delights to honor artistically promised to paint one picture, if not two, expressly for the Academy, so as to give to the exhibition all the charm of novelty. Because, formerly, the same men, with rare exceptions, would only send to the Academy pictures which had already been inspected at the clubs and had met with purchasers. This was the result of a widespread belief among the artists that any new picture exhibited at the Academy was a lost work that would never be sold. Therefore, only such pictures were sent as were already sold, or were considered unsalable.

But this year the Academy promised the artists that every possible effort should be made to sell the works sent for exhibition. The gentleman (Mr. Bonn) who acted for the water-color pictures, has been engaged for the present occasion, and it is hoped that he will be equally successful. The Academy also arranged that tickets of invitation to inspect the paintings should be sent to all the known art patrons of the City in advance of the usual evening reception. Everybody was aware that no person desirous of buying a picture would ever examine it by the light of flaring gas-jets amid a crush of polonaises, paniers, silks, furs, scent, and jewelry. On a reception night the only sight worthy of the student is the company, and, indeed, that is all he is permitted to see. But by admitting art patrons throughout the day an opportunity will be offered to those who buy pictures to inspect critically and pass judgment upon such works as may interest them. The Academy having done thus much, the artists felt encouraged to make unusual efforts, and they made them. It may confidently be stated that at no time has the association ever presented such an interesting array of canvases as are now within the walls. Every man, from the highest and the best known down to the young fellows painting for the grade of associate, did his very best. And, besides this, those artists who had been estranged from various causes, from pique, from fancied injustice, have all wiped out their grievances and come forward with a true appreciation of the needs of art and a generous sacrifice of personal feeling which does them honor. Those also who were absent, feeling the strong freemasonry of the craft, were determined not to be behind the others, and are fully represented.

It is permissible to peep behind the veil of Isis, and to reveal the mysteries which within a week will be known to every one. To describe fully the pictures would be premature, but there can be no harm in just hinting some of the more prominent articles in the bill of fare which the Academy is about to offer to the public. First and foremost comes Wm. Page, *facile princeps* of the figure painters, who has painted a picture of Shakespeare rising up from study with the book still open in his hand, and his eyes not on it, but far away in thought-land. It is a noble picture, and will create great interest. Next comes the other William—William Hart, chief of the American school of landscape, who contributes three or four pictures, one of them a large and noble marine, with a sky that is poetry itself. George Inness from his Transatlantic home sends two landscapes, one very large and important. Boughton sends several, including one fine work entitled "Miles Standish and His Men." De Haas sends a glorious marine, very large, and infinitely the most powerful picture he has ever painted. Wm. Bradford, the Arctic student, sends a most pleasing beach scene, from the studies he made in Labrador. Edward Moran has also his greatest and finest effort, a picture entitled "The Wreck," with hundreds of figures in the very verge of the boiling sea watching a schooner going to pieces in a storm-haze. Perry sends six pictures, large and small, one a Shakespearean scene. His *chef d'œuvre*, however, is a Venus rising from the sea, painted in a thoroughly original manner. Julian Scott has several battle scenes, including a very spirited charge of cavalry. Winslow Homer sends several, one a most charming scene—a girl in leafy Summer-time reading in a hammock swung among the trees. This is remarkable for fine drawing, purity of color, and sweetness of conception. Homer Martin sends two fine landscapes, one entitled "The Brook," the other "The Heart of the Pine Woods." Eastman Johnson has several things full of tender, sad sentiment. Neal, from Munich, has sent some charming interiors. Charles Miller has some fine landscapes. Sanford R. Gifford has some noble examples of his golden lands; surely this artist has discovered El Dorado. Church has painted a great upright landscape of Petra, in which he seems to have renewed the splendors of his youth. Guy exhibits his famous Vanderlilt picture, containing the portraits of the family. Wm. H. Beard has three pictures, one of them being entitled "Hark," being in his familiar vein. Bierstadt is fully represented; so is Irving, and Brown, and Wilmarth. In fact, all the men whom the public knows and loves to honor will be seen to their best advantage on the present occasion.

Next year the association will have a review exhibition of all that has been done by the living and the dead during the fifty years of its existence. It is well for visitors that the present exhibition will afford a fair standard of comparison, for it will be most interesting next year to contrast our artistic beginnings with our present position.

## NEW PICTURES AND SCULPTURE.

### THE HAZELTINE COLLECTION.

Nearly 200 pictures from the collection of Mr. Charles F. Hazeltine, many of which have never before been exhibited in this country, are on view at the Leavitt Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway, and among them will be found some good specimens of the French, Spanish, Italian, German, Belgian, English, and American schools. They may certainly be characterized as a fine collection, and are undoubtedly the most valuable that have been offered at public sale this season. We have but space to refer, however, to a few of the more notable works.

Faustini's "First Kiss of Love," though peculiar in treatment, is masterly in handling, and shows a latent power which we should much like to see developed in a larger work. Chaplin's "Preparing for the Bath" is pure in color, and pleasing, in spite of the conventionality of the theme. Cooman's "Pet Bird" is only a tolerably good specimen of his style, and Zamacois' two pictures are evidently early works of this great artist. Of the merits of Daubigny's "Landscape in France" opinions would be very likely to vary. It is not at all in his usual style, and seems to lack unity. Edmund Castan is represented by "Before the Shrine," a fine work in every respect, full of tender feeling and judiciously treated. Henillant's "Idyll," representing one of those love passages that, we suppose, as often occurred in ancient Greece as they do in modern New-York, is so crude and glaring in color that, in spite of the artist's great reputation, we are unable to admire or commend it. In very different and much better style is Salentin's "Reception of the Young Prince," a really fine work, representing the giving audience by a youthful German Prince, who is on his travels, to a deputation of villagers headed by the school-master, who is delivering the oration. The little Prince stands on the door-step, calm, dignified, and resplendent in velvet, satin, and gold lace, as a Prince should be. The little girls gaze in awe at the gorgeous vision, while their schoolmates of the opposite sex, who are not so profoundly impressed, take the opportunity of what is commonly called "making faces" behind the pedagogue's back. In composition, drawing, color, and expression this work leaves nothing to be desired. We cannot bestow the same praise on Richter's "Temptation of Faust," a meretricious work, weak in the very points where it should be strong. At the end of the room hangs Contourier's "Harvesters' Repast," a fine composition, low in tone, but wonderfully strong and truthful in expression; one of those works that require an educated taste to fully appreciate, and one that repays all the attention that can be bestowed on it. Of Leon y Escosura there are two or three good specimens; a cabinet picture by Troyon, a pleasing work; "The Antiquarian's Reception Day," by Boucherville; a small picture by Schreyer, very masterly in treatment; and also specimens by Brillouin, Chavet, Emile Levy, Jules Goupil, Spiridon, Vibert, Neuhuys, Perrault, Indoni, J. W. Preyer, Guillemin, Sans, and Stevens. Tissot's "Marguerite in Church" must not, however, be overlooked. In treatment it is entirely novel, and shows more of the beauties and less of the unpleasant peculiarities of Tissot's style than any work of his ever exhibited here.

The landscapes are not numerous. Among them are works by Richet, Veron, Chartreas, Hellmeyer, Pittara, B. C. Koek-Koek, Leikert, Corot, Delaroux, Veron, and Otto Weber. By our own artists will be found specimens of Bierstadt, James Hart, Sonntag, Heade, Cropsey, Kensett, J. F. Cole, Casilear, W. T. Richards, and Bricher.

### THE FROST COLLECTION.

One hundred and fifty paintings, belonging to Mr. Charles L. Frost, which have been on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery for some time past, are to be sold at auction Monday and Tuesday evenings next. We have already noticed these works at some length. The collection, which is an interesting and well-selected one, comprises specimens by Bouguereau, O. Achenbach, Tschargeny, Robbe, De Cock, Seignac, Ecosura, Schreyer, Kraus, J. Hubner Diaz, Amberg, Koek-Koek, Bidan, De Vos, and many others of the foreign school. Our own is represented by Church, Kensett, S. Colman, H. P. Gray, Nehlig, J. B. Irving, S. J. Guy, and Eastman Johnson. Some fine bronzes will also be sold at the same time.

### THE GOUPIL GALLERY.

At this gallery many new and attractive works have been placed on exhibition. Among them we notice Edmond Andre's "Royalists Led to the Guillotine," intended, we believe, as an illustration of Hugo's new novel. The scene is laid in the prison-yard, and seated at a table near the door, is a group of Republican officers. The prisoners, all young men, dressed in the height of fashion, and conspicuous by their white cockades, are just passing out. A sentinel leans on his musket to gaze at them, while another puts back a group of men near the yard gate, friends of the prisoners, apparently, waiting to see them pass. Through the half-open doors a glimpse is obtained of the savage crowd without athirst for the victims' blood. The composition is in every way a striking one. The figures are well grouped and posed, the drawing remarkably good, the expression strong, and the color brilliant and truthful. It may be objected, however, that such high lights as the artist has introduced should certainly be set off by deeper shadows. In somewhat the same style is E. Jazet's "Affaire d'Honneur," which tells its own story. The combatants have met beneath the walls of a fortress, and he who has won the shot is awaiting the word. It is a carefully executed work, good in tone, and with sufficient sentiment in it for the subject treated. Vaini, now resident in this City, is represented by a life-size picture, "The Duke's Page"—a handsome boy leaning against a table, and bearing his master's sword and mantle—rich in color, and painted with a remarkably free and masterly touch, yet showing wonderfully good texture; also, by "Timidity," representing an elegantly-dressed lady crossing a narrow foot bridge, quite equal in all respects to the larger work. From Gerome there is one of his latest works, "A Royal Guardsman of the Time of Louis XIII.," in a red wig, as was the fashion of the time, and glorious in plumage as a tropic bird; from J. W. Preyer one of his inimitable fruit pieces, and from Vanutelli a Spanish scene very carefully painted. Herzog has a good view on the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, and T. L. Smith, "The Old Manor House," a Winter scene, representing a large, deserted mansion, whose open door, broken window, smokeless chimneys, and weed-grown garden tell that its glories have departed. The dark bulk of the house is relieved by a somewhat warmly-tinted sky—too warm we think. The sentiment of the theme seems to require a background of less brilliant hue. Mrs. Anna M. Lee, of Philadelphia, has a well-painted ideal head, entitled "Eloise," showing much feeling and some originality of idea. Some of our contemporaries have spoken of this work as a water-color, arising probably from the fact that the colors are laid on an impasto of pure white, after the method of Van Eyck, and are thus made to appear more luminous than by the ordinary method. A fine engraving from Alma Tadema's "Vintage Festival" is also on view.

### SCULPTURE.

A small group by Mr. E. Kemeys, a young artist who seeks his inspiration from nature herself, is on view at Stevens', near Union square. It is entitled, "Under the Wolf skin," and represents a Mandan Indian who has just slain a bison by stalking it with a wolf-skin, a device common on such prairies as offer no cover for the hunter. We need no other assurance than such as is afforded by the group itself to convince us that this is a close study of nature, from the huge bulk of the slaughtered brute to the lithe, wiry form of the half-naked savage. The latter is no ideal Indian, with features of classically-correct outline, lofty brow, and waving hair, but a hard-visaged savage, possessing more cunning, perhaps, than the brute he has just killed, though little more of intelligence. With his wolf-skin still suspended from his hand, he cautiously approaches the game, doubtful yet whether it is quite safe to get within the animal's reach. The mingled expressions of ferocity, doubt, and pleasure at the success of the ruse practiced, are strongly brought out. We are glad to know that Mr. Kemeys has received a commission for one of his groups in bronze for the Philadelphia Park.

The statue of Joan of Arc, recently erected in the Place de Pyramides, Paris, seems to have given almost universal dissatisfaction, and the comic papers teem with ludicrous allusions to it. The Maid of Orleans is represented in full armor, astride an enormous dray-horse, holding a banner in her right hand. Judging from the illustrations which appear in the foreign papers, the statue is as grim, angular, and matter-of-fact as that of the late Mr. Lincoln, which glowers at the sparrows in Union square.

### THE EXPENSES OF THE RING SUITS.

The following letter from Hon. Charles O'Conor appears in the Louisville (Ky.) *Jeffersonian Democrat* of the 4th inst.:

*Mr. Munnell:*

DEAR SIR: I am sorry that you published this:

"The attorneys who prosecuted the Ring thieves in New-York have been heard from. Tremaine and Peckham charged the City $75,000 fees. O'Conor gave his services gratuitously. The latter is a Democrat!"

Tremain was a Democrat until the war fever took hold of him. It destroyed the health of many others. Tilden was a war Democrat, and you believes he was right. Tilden did more than any one else in this matter. Neither he nor I charge, to be sure. But this is only because we had both retired from practice, and it would have injured the cause if we had made any money by it. But we are both most anxious that no discrimination be made to the disadvantage of others on that account. It would be very unjust so to discriminate. No one who knew all the facts and was a fair-minded thinker would do it. Peckham is the very stanchest kind of a thorough-going Democrat. His father was before him—the gentleman recently lost in the Ville du Havre. Peckham has done ten times as much work as any one else; he has been on hand, at all hours, telling like a slave. He is a young man, being about half my age; and, in his position, I certainly would have charged and taken, if I could, more than has been awarded to him. The fees you name is the whole legislative appropriation. Some of it remains, and what is spent has not gone to counsel. Other very large expenses were incurred. I know that they were all quite necessary, being bound to examine all claims and required to concur in all allowances. Yours, truly,

CHARLES O'CONOR.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

### BOATING AT HARVARD.

The Boston *Globe* says that it now seems possible the new system of boating will be carried out at Harvard College. Four clubs will be organized, if the proposed plan goes into operation, and these four will compose the University Club. The aggregate of members will be about 200. Holworthy, Hollis, Stoughton, and Divinity Halls are to constitute one club; Thayer and Weld another; Matthews, Gray, and College House, a third; Dalton, Holyoke, Little's, and Harvard Blocks, and Wadsworth House, a fourth. The entire matter has been discussed by a committee from the University Club, and will be laid before the students for adoption.

The *Globe* also says that the Harvard Foot-ball Club has received from McGill College, Montreal, an offer to play two games in Cambridge between the 1st and 15th of May, and the challenge has been accepted. One of the matches will be played according to the Rugby rules, which are adopted by McGill University, and the other according to the rules of game as played at Harvard.

## THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

### THE SWATARA PREPARING FOR SEA—THE VESSELS AT "ROTTEN ROW."

Business at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at present, is not as brisk as it was at the corresponding period of last year, and, with the exception of the work on the new sloop-of-war Swatara, there is very little doing there just now. This vessel was launched about six months ago, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea about the 1st of May. Every effort is being made to complete her as soon as possible, as she is to take out to the southern seas the United States scientific party which has been appointed to observe the transit of Venus in December next. Workmen in the Engineer's Department are kept employed by night as well as by day, and there is every prospect that she will be ready to sail at the appointed time. The Tennessee has just come over from Roche's Dock, where her old engines were taken out and replaced by new compound engines. She is now receiving "finishing touches" at the hands of Roche's men, and in a few weeks hence her new engines will be thoroughly tested. The new torpedo-boat, the Alarm, designed by Admiral Porter, is in the dry-dock, and her engines are now being put in. With the exception of the old ships in "Rotten Row," the three vessels above named are the only serviceable ones now at the navy-yard, and consequently the work is unusually slack. However, the number of men employed is by no means inconsiderable, no fewer than 996 being at present engaged. The great majority of these are residents of Brooklyn, and consequently the "City of Churches" derives considerable advantage from the navy-yard expenditure, the greatest portion of the earnings of the workmen being spent within its boundaries. At the corresponding period of last year there were upward of 1,800 hands employed within the yard—nearly double the present number—so that the falling off in the number of men at work must have been keenly felt during the Winter by those who were discharged, as well as by the small retail dealers, to whom a large portion of the money goes. There is no doubt but the working-classes have had a hard time of it in Brooklyn for the past five months, but as a rule they are of more industrious habits than their brethren in New-York; there are few Communists among them, the "bummers" are not numerous, and consequently we have not heard much about their sufferings. Among the vessels in "Rotten Row" are the following: The Delaware, Admiral Rowan's late flag-ship in the Asiatic station, is nothing but a rotten hulk—the standing existence of fraud or incompetency, or perhaps of both. The authorities at the navy-yard, however, are not responsible for her, as they had nothing to say to her construction. She was built at Portsmouth, N. H., and went into commission in November, 1867, and after one cruise she was found to be so rotten as to be unfit for use as a naval vessel. This condition of things is due to the fact that she was built of white oak, a wood which was perfectly well known to be unsuited for such a purpose. Being found perfectly useless as a naval vessel, she was put to the State Kept Hospital at Sandy Hook for two years as a hospital ship; and she now lies at Rotten Row for sale; but judging from previous sales of vessels of a like character, the proceeds are not likely to be large. The Niagara, being unfitted by reason of the wear and tear also among the disabled vessels. Like the Delaware, she was built of white oak, and soon became worthless. She was one of fourth-rate "ninety-day gunboats," and did but little service. The old frigate Susquehanna is worn out, and the old receiving-ship Vermont, whose keel was laid so far back as 1812, is in no better condition. Although the keel of this vessel was laid in 1812 she was not launched until 1851, forty-nine years afterward. The Nevada lies among the disabled craft, but she has been sold, and will in all probability soon leave company with her worn-out sisters. The low ground inside the navy-yard wall adjacent to Wallabout Bay is being rapidly filled in, and it will soon be a valuable piece of land. Every year for some time past low ground has been filled in, and there still remains about thirty or forty acres to be completed. A new dredging-machine is expected about the middle of this month, and when it arrives it will be set to work on the Wallabout flats in a much more active manner. The United States Government permits the City authorities to dump clean ashes upon this ground, as well as upon the low land at the opposite side, near the Navy Hospital. This gives the City a very convenient dumping-ground, but no garbage is allowed to be deposited there. The poor people living in the vicinity of the navy-yard speak highly of the kindness of Admiral Rowan, who has permitted them to take for firing, from time to time during the past Winter, a quantity of old timber which was lying idle about the yard, and of no use, except for fuel. They feel very grateful for this privilege, which was offered at a season when it was much needed.

### POLICE OFFICERS SEVERELY BEATEN.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when car No. 40, of the Second Avenue Line, arrived at the depot at Sixty-third street and Second avenue, James Vantine, the conductor, had two men, named Dennis O'Brien and Patrick Condon, asleep in the car. The men had been drinking freely, and when the conductor aroused and ordered them to leave the car before it was hauled into the depot, they became abusive, and threatened him with violence. Vantine left the car and took refuge in the depot. O'Brien and Condon followed the conductor into the building, and seizing him by the throat were proceeding to beat him, when Patrolman Stephen C. Linndoll, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, who was on duty at the depot, interfered to save the conductor from injury, and to arrest the rioters. The latter turned on the policeman, wrenched his baton from him, and throwing him down, beat and kicked him about the head and body in the most brutal manner. An alarm was given, and Patrolmen Curtin and Lankenan, also of the Nineteenth Precinct, who were passing in the vicinity, hurried to the depot to the relief of their comrade. On the arrival of the officers a lively fight ensued, during which Curtin was severely beaten, and it was not until several other policemen arrived that the infuriated rioters could be overcome and taken to the station-house on East Fifty-ninth street. Officer Lindnoll was found to have received very serious injuries, and after being attended by Police Surgeon Thomas, he was taken to his home. Curtin also required surgical attendance, but his injuries, though severe, are not considered of a serious nature. O'Brien and Condon were locked up at the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station and subsequently arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Fourth District Police Court, for examination. The wounded officer was unable to appear against them, and a certificate was presented by the physician in attendance upon him that his injuries are of a dangerous nature. The Magistrate therefore remanded the prisoners to the station-house to await the result of the injuries. O'Brien is a conductor on one of the cross-town lines, and Condon is a laborer. Both are young men.

### ANOTHER WORD FROM SLOANE.

A prominent member of Grace Church, Sandusky, Ohio, is in receipt of a letter from Rush Sloane, the absconded railway President and "Liberal" ex-candidate for Congress, requesting him to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-election to the vestry of the church at the next election. The Sandusky *Register* thereupon remarks: "With his usual thoughtfulness the child of nature has by this timely letter relieved us from great embarrassment. His numerous friends did not wish to cast any reflection upon him by electing another man, and the interests of the society required the selection of a person whose business does not necessitate his absence from his native land. Rush saw the situation, and thoughtfully relieved us all, for which he deserves honorable mention at the next international exhibition of distinguished victims of misplaced confidence. Let the new member be a worthy successor of the 'peoples' candidate,' as our friend Barker so aptly put it in the Fall of 1872."

### THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

During a debate on a resolution in the Rhode Island House of Representatives a few days ago, Mr. Hill, of Woonsocket, made an allusion to the premiums paid by the agricultural society in his town on bulls, boars, &c., and a member, who had been opposing the resolution, rudely interrupted him, saying, "Well, if the town of Woonsocket has any bigger bores than it sends here it ought to have a premium." The effectiveness of the remark, says the Providence *Journal*, was destroyed by Mr. Smith, also of Woonsocket, who quietly and politely replied: "The gentleman forgets himself when he makes that remark."

### THE ALBANY LOBBY AND CORRUPTIONISTS.

The tidal-wave which is sweeping over the land for reform and retrenchment cannot be stayed. The people are not going to rest in their demands for a healthier condition of things in public affairs, merely because Boss Tweed wears a larceny jacket at Blackwell's Island. Congressmen and legislators at Albany will be held to a stricter responsibility. We are glad to notice in this connection that THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not abate an iota of its demands for the exposure and punishment of the lobby plunderers and tricky members.—*Buffalo Evening Post.*

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 4.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N | 119⅛ | 500 | Lake Shore | s3. | 79 |
| 25,000 10-40 Coupon | 115¼ | 100 | do | s3. | 79⅛ |
| 1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. | 93 | 1000 | do | s3. | 79⅛ |
| 10,000 S.W.C.C.G.Bs. | 89 | 1200 | do | | 78⅞ |
| 4,000 do | b3. | 89 | 100 | do | b3. |
| 1600 Western Union | | 79½ | 300 | do | s3. |
| 400 do | b3. | 79⅝ | 100 | North-western | |
| 300 do | b3. | 79⅝ | 100 | do | |
| 700 do | | 79¾ | 400 | do | |
| 100 do | s3. | 79⅞ | 300 | do | |
| 700 do | | 79⅝ | 100 | St. Paul | |
| 100 At. & Pac. Tel | | 18 | 200 | do | |
| 8 United States Ex. | | 70 | 200 | do | |
| 500 Pacific Mail | | 47⅛ | 1300 | St. Paul Scrip | |
| 500 do | s3. | 47⅜ | 300 | Toledo & Wab | |
| 100 do | | 47⅝ | 500 | do | |
| 500 do | | 47⅜ | 100 | do | |
| 200 do | | 47⅝ | 100 | do | |
| 500 N. Y. C. & Hud | | 100⅜ | 300 | do | |
| 100 Erie Railway | | 39⅝ | 100 | Chicago & Alton | |
| 350 do | | 39⅝ | 100 | Ohio & Miss | |
| 2300 Union Pacific | | 37⅝ | 500 | do | |
| 1200 do | | 37½ | 51 | C., C. & I. C. | |
| 700 do | | 37⅝ | 300 | do | |
| 800 Rock Island | | 106⅜ | 100 | do | b3. |
| 200 Han. & St. Jo | | 31¾ | 100 | do | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | 500 | do | | s3. | 79 |
| 119⅛ | 500 | do | | s3. | 79⅛ |
| 119 | 1000 | do | | | 79⅜ |
| 115 | 1200 | do | | | 78⅞ |
| 115⅜ | 300 | do | | b3. | 79 |
| 113 | 300 | do | | s3. | 79 |
| 59½ | 100 | North-western | | | 54⅜ |
| 74⅝ | 100 | do | | | 54⅝ |
| 129½ | 400 | do | | | 54⅜ |
| 71¾ | 300 | do | | | 54⅞ |
| 34⅛ | 100 | St. Paul | | | 43⅝ |
| 64⅛ | 200 | do | | | 43⅝ |
| 84⅜ | 200 | do | | | 43⅝ |
| 71⅜ | 1300 | St. Paul Scrip | | | 78 |
| 45⅛ | 300 | Toledo & Wab | | | 45⅛ |
| 45 | 500 | do | | | 45 |
| 45⅜ | 100 | do | | | 45⅜ |
| 45⅝ | 100 | do | | | 45⅝ |
| 45¼ | 300 | do | | | 45¼ |
| 105 | 100 | Chicago & Alton | | | 105 |
| 30½ | 100 | Ohio & Miss | | | 30½ |
| 30½ | 500 | do | | | 30½ |
| 32 | 51 | C., C. & I. C. | | | 32 |
| 32¼ | 300 | do | | | 32¼ |
| 32¾ | 100 | do | | b3. | 32¼ |
| 32⅜ | 100 | do | | | 32⅜ |

MONDAY, April 6—A. M.

A synopsis of Report No. 6, of the series of 1873–74, (Fiscal Year,) from the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, enables us to furnish the following results of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements for the first six months of the current Fiscal Year. The comparisons with the corresponding months of the previous Fiscal Year show:

1. A decrease of Foreign Goods marketed for consumption in the United States of..... $95,443,386
1. An increased excess of Gold and Silver, after deducting receipts of Foreign Specie, of..... 30,294,825
1. An increased Export of Domestic Produce, reduced to Gold value, of..... 45,069,686

EXPORTS UNITED STATES PRODUCE—FIVE MONTHS.

| | 1873-74. | 1872-73. |
|---|---|---|
| July | $35,386,310 | $28,149,745 |
| August | 36,145,850 | 27,425,850 |
| September | 36,962,962 | 28,937,709 |
| October | 48,694,660 | 42,173,092 |
| November | 51,564,227 | 47,659,852 |
| December | 59,760,966 | 48,978,082 |
| Total six months | $268,514,915 | $223,445,229 |

GOLD AND SILVER ACCOUNT—SIX MONTHS.

| | 1873-74. | 1872-73. |
|---|---|---|
| American exported | $27,207,644 | $44,840,084 |
| Foreign re-exports | 2,763,015 | 6,037,291 |
| Together | $29,970,649 | $50,898,375 |
| Foreign imports | 21,928,695 | 13,550,196 |
| Net outgo | $7,041,954 | $37,336,179 |

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED—SIX MONTHS.

| | 1873-74. | 1872-73. |
|---|---|---|
| Direct and from Bond | $49,270,946 | $65,577,753 |
| July | 37,269,932 | 85,443,938 |
| September | 51,291,988 | 69,466,768 |
| October | 46,505,909 | 65,416,179 |
| November | 30,185,024 | 44 123,573 |
| *December | 33,330,663 | 39,273,958 |
| Total six months | $267,852,782 | $363,313,169 |
| Re-exported | 8,194,141 | 8,201,462 |
| United States consumpt'n | $259,658,641 | $355,112,027 |
| Exports (as above) | 268,514,915 | 223,445,229 |
| Trade balance | $8,856,274 | $131,666,798 |
| Net outgo, Specie | 7,041,954 | 37,336,179 |
| Balance | $15,897,628 | $94,330,619 |
| Difference against United States last year | | $94,330,619 |
| Difference in favor United States this year | | 15,897,628 |
| Relative difference six months | | $110,228,247 |

*Not official as to Bonded Warehouse account.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, April 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $4,936,200 |
| Decrease in Specie | 1,263,700 |
| Decrease in Greenbacks | 3,602,900 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 2,239,500 |
| Increase in Circulation | 52,800 |

| | April 5, '73. | April 4, '74. | March 28, '74. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Capital | $71,285,000 | $69,235,000 | $69,235,000 |
| Local Capital | 16,729,900 | 17,254,000 | 17,254,000 |
| Total | $88,014,900 | $86,489,000 | $86,489,900 |
| Loans | 273,198,800 | 261,118,500 | 256,177,300 |
| Gold Notes | 15,664,400 | 24,045,600 | 25,435,300 |
| Greenbacks | 34,546,500 | 56,283,100 | 66,585,000 |
| Deposits | 187,687,000 | 237,461,400 | 239,700,900 |
| Circulation | 17,715,800 | 26,504,600 | 26,726,400 |

The proceeds of the increased Loans on the present Bank Statement appear to have gone out, for the greater part, in Greenbacks, supposed to the Country Banks, whose New-York collections to some extent have probably been discounted by their correspondents here. The Banks lose nearly a million and a half on their Gold Notes Average, while the Sub-Treasury gains about the same difference between the Customs receipts and the sales and other disbursements of Gold. Money closed on Saturday 5 ₱ cent. on call loan and 6@7 ₱ cent. for Discounts and loans on time.

General Trade through the week was not brisk, considering the season of the year. But in the department of Dry Goods there was a fair business done, and in some staples of General Merchandise the demand is satisfactory. The Exports of Domestic Produce are larger from New-York than in the corresponding week last Spring, and from the Cotton ports the direct clearances for foreign markets were 70,000 bales, against 36,000 bales last year. The receipts of Cotton for the week were 59,000, against 48,000 bales, and for the crop year to date 3,401,000, against 3,059,000 in 1873, and 3,383,000 in 1871—the last, the big crop year, yielding altogether 4,347,000 bales. The Anthracite Coal tonnage of the week was 328,000 tons, and for the season 3,161,000, against 3,585,000 tons to same date last year.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $2,851,827, as compared with $7,576,073 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $6,047,968, as against $5,361,289 last year. The Imports of Gold and Silver, $918,092, as against $1,246,187 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,569,900, comparing with $2,249,042, same week last April.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of February, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $21,023,109 | February | $34,616,354 |
| August | 32,632,909 | March 7 | 8,647,543 |
| September | 29,772,735 | March 14 | 9,985,696 |
| October | 27,275,914 | March 21 | 7,517,103 |
| November | 20,784,951 | March 28 | 12,431,936 |
| December | 20,214,570 | April 4 | 9,851,827 |
| January | 50,211,055 | | |
| Total | | | $274,881,973 |
| To same date 1873 | | | 318,763,621 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $43,881,649 |

The export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $25,621,033 | February | $20,725,611 |
| August | 24,343,569 | March 4 | 3,934,686 |
| September | 20,799,045 | March 11 | 5,338,161 |
| October | 21,346,356 | March 18 | 4,751,328 |
| November | 28,405,882 | March 25 | 5,413,034 |
| December | 25,250,750 | April 1 | 6,047,968 |
| January | 23,455,638 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $220,494,660 |
| To same date 1873 | | | 106,520,197 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $83,494,463 |
| Gold April 4, 1874 | | | 113½ ₱ cent. |
| Gold April 5, 1873 | | | 119 ₱ cent. |

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,826,643 | February | $2,980,869 |
| August | 2,197,549 | March 7 | 343,111 |
| September | 1,502,635 | March 14 | 435,452 |
| October | 2,107,447 | March 21 | 680,332 |
| November | 2,545,242 | March 28 | 843,810 |
| December | 2,447,371 | April 4 | 918,092 |
| January | 2,660,502 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $29,709,544 |
| Total same date 1873 | | | 50,774,360 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $21,071,816 |

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

| | Customs. | | Gold Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $10,439,402 | July | $2,231,337 |
| August | 13,454,785 | August | 5,421,843 |
| September | 11,206,278 | September | 1,424,592 |
| October | 8,146,522 | October | 3,938,334 |
| November | 5,958,287 | November | 3,707,511 |
| December | 6,558,461 | December | 6,515,425 |
| January | 10,195,296 | January | 9,752,391 |
| February | 10,386,566 | February | 3,481,063 |
| March | 11,029,633 | March | 4,077,472 |
| April 4 | 1,691,000 | April 4 | 91,000 |
| Total, 1874 | $89,136,230 | Total, 1874 | $50,135,361 |
| Total, 1873 | 103,906,333 | Total, 1873 | 61,318,804 |

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

| | April 5, '73. | April 6, '74. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 113@113⅛ | 113½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65, May | 120½@120¾ | 119 |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65, January | 120¼@120⅜ | 119 |
| U. S. New 5 ₱ cents | 115¼@115⅜ | 115 |
| Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents | 94½@94⅞ | 103 |
| Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents | 86@86⅞ | 86½ |
| New-York Central | 101⅜@100½ | 101⅝ |
| Rock Island | 107⅜@106½ | 113 |
| St. Paul Common | 45⅞@43¾ | 59½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 65½@64¾ | 74⅝ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 46@43½@45⅜ | 70¼ |
| Union Pacific | 37½@38⅝@37⅝ | 34⅛ |
| Erie | 40¼@37¾@39⅞ | 64⅛ |
| Western Telegraph | 80⅝@79⅝ | 84⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 48⅛@47¼ | 57⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 81@79⅛ | 91⅝ |
| North-western Common | 57¼@55 | .... |
| Harlem | 130½@127½ | 129½ |
| North-western Preferred | 73½@73¼ | .... |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 111¼@108¾@ | 93¼ |
| Central New-Jersey | 107¼@106½@107¾ | 101½ |

The Gold Room speculation gained ⅛@¾ ₱ cent. on the sales of the week, the price finally closing 113½, as against 113 ₱ cent. on Saturday week. The Public Funds are steady. The Pacific Railroad Mortgages are ½ ₱ cent. better on Centrals, and ⅞ ₱ cent. on Unions. The Share list is generally lower than at the close of the previous week. The differences range ½@1 ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Rock Island, Wabash, Union Pacific, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail. And 2@2½ ₱ cent. on Lake Shore, North-west Common, and Harlem. The *Bearish* turn to the speculation was partially felt on Friday afternoon, and at the close of the week on Saturday there was a general heaviness in the market, without any particular cause assigned for the change, and in the absence of decided news in regard to the financial position at Washington. This week there is some hope that the Currency discussions will be brought to a close in both Houses of Congress.

The following are the prices at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....110¾ | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65...110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..121 | 5-20 reg., '67.....110¾
6-20 reg., '62.....114¼ | 5-20 coup., '67.....120⅛
5-20 coup., '62.....117⅝ | 5-20 reg., '68.....119¾
5-20 called bonds, '62.114⅜ | 5-20 coup., '68.....119¾
5-20 reg., '64.....116¼ | 10-40 registered.....114⅝
5-20 coup., '64.....119¾ | 10-40 coupon.....115
5-20 reg., '65.....110¾ | 5s coupon.....115⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....120⅜ | 6s currency, 1895-9...117
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118¾

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy G

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—1, Board of Supervisors, New-York, vs. Davidson; 2, Tucker et al. vs. Livingston et al.; 3, Johnson vs. Gallup, impleaded; 4, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 5, Lilienthal vs. Ocean National Bank; 6, Robbe et al. vs. The Chemical National Bank; 7, Barnard vs. Selmes; 8, Sutton vs. Davis et al.; 9, Woodhull vs. St. Thomas' Church; 10, Codling vs. Browne et al.; 11, Townsend vs. Morris; 12, Torney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 13, Arnold vs. Hunt et al. 14, London, New-York, and B. Publishing Company vs. Stockwell; 15, Archer vs. O'Brien; 16, Bard vs. United States Life Insurance Company; 17, Ferris, Jr., vs. Lewis et al.; 18, Schwels vs. Smith; 19, Gibbons vs. Hayden; 20, Hayden vs. Lowther, Trustee, &c.; 21, Sonneborn vs. Lavarello et al.; 22, Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 23, Cashman vs. Wood; 24, Same as Executor vs. Same; 25, Joy vs. Strever et al.; 26, Eck et al. vs. Tracy et al.; 27, Same vs. Same; 28, Batjer et al. vs. Methfessel, impleaded; 29, Same vs. Same. Issues of Law and Fact.—1, Taylor vs. The Trustees of Union College, of Schenectady, et al.; 2, Jones vs. Tremont et al.; 3, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Dakin; 4, Averigg vs. Fitzpatrick; 5, Howard et al. vs. Lippitt; 6, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 7, Hatch vs. Fuegnet et al.; 8, Stettheimer et al. vs. Hohenthal; 9, Emmett, Trustee, vs. Leton et al.; 10, Boyce vs. Chester et al.; 11, Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.; 12, Stephenson vs. Catherwood; 13, Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 14, Same vs. Same; 15, Hoyt et al. vs. Moore et al.; 16, Same vs. Same; 17, Same vs. Same; 18, Ritter vs. Boody; 19, Phelps vs. Platt et al.; 20, The State of Tennessee vs. Powell; 21, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 22, Harnett vs. Harnett; 23, Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.; 24, Crawford vs. Townsend et al.; 25, Reynolds vs. Townsend et al.; 26, Ayres et al. vs. Townsend et al.; 27, Terpeny vs. York; 28, Emanuel, Trustee, &c., vs. Seton et al.; 29, Clark vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 30, Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff et al.; 31, Robinson vs. Robinson; 32, Blisch et al. vs. Keller et al.; 33, Davidson, Executor, vs. Morrisey et al.; 34, Cutter et al. vs. Meyers et al.; 35, Lynch vs. Richardson et al.; 36, Simmons vs. Wood et al.; 37, Jones vs. Drennan; 38, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 39, Bowedin vs. Corwin; 40, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 41, Williams vs. Anthony; 42, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 43, Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; 44, Murphy vs. Gamble; 45, Howell vs. Farrington; 46, Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.; 47, Giffening vs. Giffening et al.; 48, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 49, Hastings, Recorder, vs. Drew et al.; 50, Townshend vs. Jessup; 51, Gunning vs. Austin; 52, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 53, Tryon vs. Merritt et al.; 54, Hoopes vs. Wright; 55, Berg vs. Buddensick; 56, Wetmore vs. Condee et al.; 57, Swords vs. Bennett; 58, Doyle vs. Olwell et al.; 59, Burnham et al. vs. Cockle et al.; 60, Carpenter et al. vs. Minturn, Administrator; 61, Potter vs. Coulter; 62, Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.; 63, Munster vs. Seligman; 64, Vose vs. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company; 65, The Mayor, &c., New-York vs. Devlin et al.; 66, McMenamy et al. vs. Farrell; 67, Penz vs. Hughes, Administrator, et al.; 68, Collinson vs. Hopkins et al.; 69, Caldwell vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York; 70, Oertel et al. vs. Jacoby et al.; 71, Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.; 72, Wolf vs. Hart; 73, Andrews vs. Vreeland et al.; 74, Mehrbach et al. vs. Kiernan; 75, Whittemore et al. vs. Stieglitz et al.; 76, Reed et al. vs. Bonnier et al.; 77, Washington Mills et al. vs. Coleman et al.; 78, Reed et al. vs. Bonnier et al.; 79, Helmbold vs. Helmbold; 80, Bonche et al. vs. Flanant et al.; 81, De Venoge vs. Flanant et al.; 82, The Sargent Manufacturing Company et al. vs. Froyer et al.; 83, The Nassau Bank vs. Young et al.; 84, Taylor vs. Thomas; 85, Doughty vs. Hamann et al.; 86, Barry vs. Genan; 87, Warner vs. Murphy; 88, Stephens vs. Stephens et al.; 89, Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold; 90, Flynn vs. Third Avenue Savings Bank; 91, Pool vs. Stevens; 92, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 93, Harrington vs. Gomperts; 94, Mackay vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad of South Carolina; 95, White vs. The Eagle Paper Collar Company; 96, Thomson vs. Beman et al.; 97, Gurdet vs. Cohen; 98, Foster et al. vs. Beman et al.; 99, Wier vs. Vail et al.; 100, Squires, Executor, vs. Genin et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Westbrook, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 776½, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 2972, Castree, Executor, vs. Simmons et al.; 1094, Lennox Collar Company vs. Halsey; 1252, Crandall et al. vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 2376, Nolan vs. Bank of New-York Banking Association; 1746, Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.; 436, Smith vs. Mayor New-York; 710, Geneva National Bank vs. Gregory, Executrix; 880, Shethar vs. Guardian Life Insurance Company; 896, Bowman & Co. vs. Keenan et al.; 388, Endicott et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1636, Esterbrook S. P. Manufacturing Company vs. Hannan; 3012, Meyer vs. Honeke; 1814, Pollok vs. Moller; 200, McGuinness, Executrix, vs. Devlin; 3124, Coffin et al. vs. Mayor, &c.; 3126, Bartlett vs. Mayor, &c.; 1924, Beach, Trustee, vs. Meyers et al.; 1206, Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—637, Arthur vs. Hampton; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2481, Nelson et al. vs. Odwine; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 1215, Shaw vs. Dunnan; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 309, Millan vs. Graham; 3022, Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3023, Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3024, Bernstein vs. The Mayor, &c.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick et al.; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 3055, Mallett vs. The Mayor; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 269, Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3073, Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Sedgwick, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1647, Whitney vs. Mayor, &c.; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 549, McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 699, Cohen vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 289, Smith vs. Frost; 425, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Com. Fire Insurance Company; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 469, Griffiths et al. vs. Force; 877, De Forest vs. McDowell; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned till Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 2, Dudley vs. Browning; 3, Bangs vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Company of S. C. et al.; 4, Wright vs. Brown; 5, Thornton vs. St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company et al.; 6, Jalkert vs. Schwartz; 7, Reed vs. Gannon; 8, Thompson vs. Thompson; 9, Burke vs. Murphy; 10, Schepp vs. Mittnacht; 11, Herring vs. Mortimer; 12, Martin vs. Pratt; 13, Garrison vs. Burroughs; 14, Renauld vs. Stanley; 15, Same vs. Same; 16, Kurner vs. Kurner; 17, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; 18, Corlies vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Company; 19, Weber vs. Bang, Executor, &c.; 20, Slade vs. Taylor; 21, Geary vs. Geary; 22, Trowbridge vs. Moore; 23, Daly vs. Grimley; 24, Beach vs. Glass; 25, Wheaton vs. Van Vechten; 26, Gardiner vs. Blodgett; 27, Schlitz vs. Abbott; 28, Palmer vs. Kotte; 29, Osborn vs. Clews; 30, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. Hess; 31, Robinson vs. Robinson; 32, Algie vs. McColium; 33, Roberts vs. Moore; 34, King vs. Grimes; 35, Wintringham vs. Dibble; 36, Ross vs. Arcularius; 37, Phillips vs. Davies; 38, McEvoy vs. McEvoy; 39, Wasson vs. Wellbrock; 40, Williams vs. Slote; 41, Shields vs. Mayor, &c.; 42, Swoboda vs. Mayor, &c.; 43, Schaffer vs. Mayor, &c.; 44, Hafner vs. Mayor, &c.; 45, Jarvis vs. Mayor, &c.; 46, Judson vs. Sprague.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 2699, Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; Inquest—3819, Vanderbogert vs. Gibbs; 1303, Schott vs. Wright et al.; 2080, Angevine vs. Sandford; 2619, Imhorst vs. Burke; 2656, Fallon vs. U. P. N. and E. R. R. Co.; 475, Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Barclay. Order—3816, Montague vs. Ritter; 2588, Crowell vs. Jackson; 1771, Friedenheit vs. Schafer. Order—3894, Ripley vs. Moynihan; 2413, D'Day vs. Brennan; 401, Heydecker vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2524, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2631, Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.; 508, Homberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2671, Same vs. Same; 2598, Crary et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2703, Robbins vs. Godard; 2710, Clark, Executrix, vs. Mitchell; 2709, Coleman vs. Cary; 2602, Murray vs. Walsh et al.; 2711, Ralston et al. vs. Stevens; 2714, Rhoades vs. Murphy et al.; 2719, The Tudor Company vs. Dobell; 2721, Hoe vs. Ballard et al.; 2668, International Life and Trust Company vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3738, Rogers vs. Ray; 3334, Porach vs. Rabe; 4536, Wind vs. Seebacher; 3422, Lee vs. Moral; 3548, Herron vs. Racumeksberg; 3800, Cadwell vs. Frazer et al.; 3716, Dayton vs. Hayes; 3732, Kyritz vs. Ebling; 3454, Bedel vs. Kearney; 3586, Claflin et al. vs. Snodgrass; 2197, Keon vs. Ellis; 3734, Mohr vs. Hegelar; 3733, Mohr vs. Casteus; 3736, Hyde vs. Weeks et al.; 4135, Wilson vs. N. A. N. R. Paving Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—3313, Henley vs. Asher et al.; 3025, Keischer vs. Aiken; 3427, Shrady vs. Emerson; 3393, Malliviari vs. King; 3513, O'Farrell vs. Sage, Jr.; 1063, Bukart vs. Hartog; 1874, Burke vs. Smith; 4318, Van Ordt vs. Ellis; 3287, Bernheimer et al. vs. Nuhn et al.; 3335, Ackerly vs. Webster; 3573, Bennett vs. New-York Chemical Company; 3569, McGregor vs. Omberson et al.; 3593, Knapp vs. Hughes et al.; 3611, Dixon vs. Herbert; 3645, Auchmuty vs. Wilson; 3245, McLaughlin et al. vs. Gleason; 4762, Hart vs. Gilbert et al.; 4119, McRoberts vs. Bough.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—4369, Stanley vs. Chamberlin; 4036, Johnson et al. vs. Hudson et al.; 4037, Same vs. Same; 3659, Howe Machine Company vs. Rosenbeld et al.; 3516, Neville vs. Keyes; 3641, Hallegan et al. vs. Gregory; 3642, Same vs. Same; 3177, Ossenheimer vs. Ohrt et al.; 3034, Lumbar vs. McManus; 1652, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Waite; 2120, Hertz vs. Bartlett; 4393, Jayne et al. vs. Loew et al.; 4688, Mead vs. Munson; 4700, Orvis et al. vs. Cushman; 4683, Russell vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, R.—1, Henry Howard, burglary; 2, Owen Treiner, felonious assault and battery; 3, Francis Campbell, felonious assault and battery; 4, John Dorsey and Joseph Fitzpatrick, felonious assault and battery; 5, Geo. Ambrose, felonious assault and battery; 6, David Dorsey, grand larceny; 7, Pierce Kennedy, grand larceny; 8, Edward Anderson, grand larceny; 9, Wm. Rafteny, grand larceny; 10, Minnie Nelson, grand larceny; 11, Theodore Wetz, receiving stolen goods; 12, Edward Smith, assault and battery.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court the following decisions were rendered on Saturday:

No. 166.—*Mayor, &c., of Nashville, vs. Roy.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Tennessee.—This was an action on "corporation checks" of the City of Nashville, the defense being that by law these checks could not be issued without the authorization of the City Council, which was never given, and that they were therefore invalid. To this it was answered that the holder who took without notice had a right to presume that the checks were issued by authority of the Council, as they were signed, countersigned, and accepted by the proper officers of the corporation. The court below sustained the title of the holder by its instructions to the jury, and the judgment was accordingly for him. This judgment is here reversed, the court holding that the checks were defective when issued, by reason of their not having been authorized by the legislative department, as required by law, and that the subsequent holder, whether purchaser or otherwise, takes with the original defects of title. A number of minor issues were considered, but this was the main question.

Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Clifford, Swayne, and Strong.

No. 229.—*Nash et al. vs. Williams.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.—This was the affirmance of a judgment in an action for trespass, brought by the defendant in error to try title to and for the recovery of lands in the town of Bostrop, on the Colorado River. The evidence was chiefly documentary, and it is held that it sustains the Sheriff's deed, under which the defendant in error claimed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

No. 256.—*Loveland vs. Sears, Jr.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Montana Territory.—The Chief Justice announced the affirmance of the judgment in this cause, with costs.

No. 245.—*Roach et al. vs. Summers et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—This was the affirmance of a decree in foreclosure in favor of the appellees, who had advanced funds to make crops on a plantation, and had taken a mortgage upon the latter to secure certain notes given for the advances. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 265.—*Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam-packet Company vs. Sickles et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action to recover for the use of the "Sickles cut-off" by the steam-boat Columbia, owned by the company, and running on the Potomac in 1844, when the contract for its use was made between the parties. The company put on a "cut-off," and were to pay the patentee three-fourths of the value of the saving of fuel by its use, to be ascertained by the use of the same quantity of wood with and without it, and they were to have the use of the patent during its life, if the boat lasted that long. No time was set for payment. The case has been tried, and before this court in error, four times. In the first place it was held here that such an agreement was in the nature of a partnership, and that the action would not lie until the expiration of the patent. A judgment for the patentee was therefore reversed. The next plea was that there was an agreement that the company would pay weekly or monthly, as payment was requested. On this there was a recovery for a period of the time. The company obtained a writ of error, but, failing to prosecute it, it was dismissed, and the money was made for the time covered in that case. In the next case this court held that evidence to show that the contract was not in writing was admissible, and that if such were the fact, it could not be sued on under the statute of frauds. Under this ruling the case went back for a new trial. The declaration was amended by adding the count "for the use" of the machine, and thereupon there was a recovery of $11,333, but without fixing a date when the interest shall begin to run. That is the present case; and it is here contended that the court erred in its ruling; that in such a case where the contract is void by the statute of frauds, and is repudiated by the party using the patent, the law will imply a contract to pay, as for the use or hire of the patent or chattel used, and for various other alleged errors of minor importance, as to the measure of damage, limitation, &c.

G. J. D. Fuller and W. D. Davidge for plaintiffs in error; Joseph H. Bradley for defendants.

## AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
**ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.**

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

**SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.**

LEAVENWORTH ARSENAL,
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 30, 1874.

The following-named unserviceable and unsuitable articles will be sold at public auction at the Leavenworth Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

Artillery Carriages, Harness, Loaded Projectiles, Cavalry and Artillery Sabres, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Ammunition for Small Arms, old Pattern Metal and Wood-working Machines, Tools and Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

Terms cash in Government funds, ten per cent. on the day of sale and the remainder when the property is delivered. All stores to be removed within ten days from close of sale. The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Catalogues can be had on application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., at the United States Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at this Arsenal.

A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.
Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post Office. Horse-auction branch Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10:30 o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., an elegant assortment of household furniture, comprising in part parlor suits, in crimson, satin, and figured cretonne and cotelaine, carved black-walnut bed-room sets, wardrobes, centre tables, dining-room chairs, book-cases, mirrors, extension tables, bureaus, washstands, commodes, fine Brussels, and velvet carpets, piano-forte, &c., kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, oil-cloth, &c.

**UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.**

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of ¾ and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.
Dated NEW YORK, March 30th, 1874.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Assyria; can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River. Immediately afterward, fresh Valencia Oranges, landing ex steam-ship America; can be seen on Pier No. 40 East River.

**AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE**
at residence of owners, a specialty.
COLLIN & LEE, Auctioneers, No. 4 Union square.

**AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE**
At private residences attended to.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find, as usual, a large number of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, and gardeners.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of first-class servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by American ladies.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants for all capacities at the German Bureau, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
Mrs. LOWE.

BOOKHAM'S AGENCY, FORMERLY OF NO. 335 4th av., so long and well known, has removed to No. 309 4th av., corner 23d st., where employers will find a large number of first-class servants, both male and female, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress; cuts and fits; makes all kinds of children's clothing; can operate on the machine; is also an experienced chamber-maid; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NICE FRENCH girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; speaks fair English and Parisian French; good reference; will be obliging; gets along quietly with fellow-servants; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Swede girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; is willing to be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a competent waitress; would like a place in a private family; has first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for L. P.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, is chamber-maid and waitress or light house-work; is active, neat, and obliging; does her work well; will leave the City if required, provided she obtains a steady, comfortable home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or would do light house-work in a small family; has the best of City references; is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE, NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care children; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and very competent girl; willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. To be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av. No charges.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, as chamber-maid and sew or assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 210 West 17th st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; best reference from last employer. Call two days at No. 254 West 30th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, ices, creams, and pastry of all kinds; can do all kinds of French, German, English, and American cooking; undoubted references. Inquire for A. M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will do the coarse washing if desired; no objection to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; bones, lards, bakes, makes creams, &c.; thoroughly understands her business, and perfectly temperate; furnishes references, and will never quarrel with other servants; wants a place she will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMbermaid and Waitress.—By two Welsh young Protestant women, or most any position, together; they will do the work of the family, or will go separate; very capable; best City references; neat, good nurse and seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED woman of thirty; the lady says she lived with her two years and a half; that she was a most excellent first-class woman and cook, and understands her duties thoroughly; sober, honest, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman in a gentleman's family; is a thorough cook in all its branches; can take charge of a house in the family's absence; good City references for such. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the book store, between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant young woman; expert cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; all kinds of preserves; good baker; country or City; good City testimonials; will do washing. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTESTANTS; City or country; one is a thorough cook and laundress; the other is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, or seamstress; have several years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

**MALE AND FEMALE HELP,**
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
**ODELL'S,**
**No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.**
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY PERSON as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; best City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement; can be seen to engage.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD COOK, THAT CAN GET up a first-class family dinner; is neat about her kitchen, and of good disposition; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; can do French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; City or country; has best references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN, AS thorough cook and baker; will assist in washing, or do the cooking and entire washing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of City references; understands milk and butter; country preferred. Can be seen for three days at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN MEAT AND PASTRY COOK in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS EXPErienced cook; understands meats, soups, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 215 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; country preferred; excellent reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds pastry and bread making; good reference. Apply at 328 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; City or country. Call at 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER; models, fits, and trims after the latest Paris modes; wishes a situation in a first-class family; would take a position as lady's maid; can dress hair, &c.; City or country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

FAMILIES PROMPTLY SUPPLIED WITH superior French, German, or Irish servants, male or female; good girls will find it to their advantage to call. FRENCH-GERMAN BUREAU, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, to be seen at present employer's, to take charge of a household; widower preferred. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-RECOMmended woman, (Irish Protestant,) who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, in the country; makes good bread and understands the care of milk and butter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL FOR general house-work; is neat, industrious, and prudent; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; furnishes best of reference, and desires a steady place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as perfect lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, also all kinds of family sewing; is a thorough operator; has best City reference. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, either as attendant upon a lady or to take care of children on the passage to England; a good sailor; no wages expected; satisfactory references, &c. Call at No. 221 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; cuts and fits; operates; excellent City reference. Call at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and seamstress; dresses hair perfectly well; does hair-work and sews on the machine. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; capable of doing fluting and polishing in the best manner. Apply at No. 277 West 19th st., 8th av., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS, IN A PRIVATE family, by a thoroughly experienced Protestant woman, who understands her business in every branch; can flute, puff, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes in superior style; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and would assist with the chamber-work; undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; can flute, polish, and do up children's clothes perfectly. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A PERFECTLY RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as nurse; is also a neat seamstress; will furnish best of reference, and desires a steady place with a nice family; willing to leave the City; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse to growing children; has experience in the care of children; does all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; would not object to travel. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; is a good seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best of City references. Apply at Odell's Deutsches Arbeits Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway, for A.

NURSE, NURSERY GOVERNESS, OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; can speak French fluently, and teach children, &c.; highly recommended; willing to make herself useful generally, or travel with a lady; good home preferred before high wages; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; can take charge of a baby; country preferred for the Summer; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 39th st., between 7th av. and Broadway, second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, and with excellent City references; can take the entire charge, and by night or day, and can be thoroughly relied on. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, PROTestant, to travel; would take charge of infant or growing children; has traveled in Europe; is not seasick; best City reference. Address J. J. C. Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF EXPErience as nurse; monthly or invalid; best reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN OPERATE on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 35 West 31st st.

NURSE.—AS NURSE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, BY an experienced nurse; good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 277 West 19th st., corner of 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or lady's maid and seamstress, or to travel with a lady as companion. Call at No. 222 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a couple of children; would like to go to Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 25 West 33d st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING. —Call at present employer's, No. 13 East 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH CHAMBER-work.—By a respectable Protestant young girl, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; also, understands her duties as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman as seamstress in a family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator. Address S. E. B., *Times* West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is capable of filling a man's place; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has several years' excellent City reference. Call at No. 44 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid and waitress; competent to do either; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 315 East 31st st.

### MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS PROTestant butler, with good testimonials, in a first-class private family, or steward in a hotel. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is experienced in driving, either City or country, and is a good groom; keeps his turnout in nice order; will furnish the most satisfactory City references. Call on or address J. Bouk for two days, at Wood Brothers & Co.'s, No. 1,350 Broadway, corner 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO UNderstands his business in every particular; thoroughly acquainted with Newport and all watering-places for the past eleven years; is strictly temperate; very best references. Call or address Thomas, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 1, for two days.

COACHMAN, GARDINER, &c.—BY A GERMAN, married, aged twenty-five years; one child four years old; who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, do gardening, is a good milker, and can do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., cor. 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN, (married;) understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good City driver and an excellent groom; can furnish first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A respectable man and wife, in City or country; man as coachman, gardener, and useful man on a farm; wife to wash, iron, or general house-work; good references. Call at or address Bedell's Agency, 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN OF middle age, (single,) in some private family; is a good driver and groom; understands the general work on a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address J. B. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman; City or country; no incumbrance; first-class references. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 737 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, front.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; married; is a Protestant; understands his business in all its branches; first-class references. Address for two days J. B., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUation for his coachman, who is an excellent groom, a steady, reliable man, perfectly sober and honest. Address B. B., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, colored, in a private family; best City reference. Address J. H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; has good references. Address E. W., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent man, (single;) Protestant; has first-class City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 107 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—COLORED—MAN AS thorough coachman, wife as cook or laundress; both first-class, experienced servants; highest testimonials as to ability, &c.; City or country. Address R. D., Fordham, N. Y., Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business. Call or address M. H., care Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN married man, brought up on Long Island, aged forty-six years; one son—seventeen years; man understands all branches, including working machines, sowing seeds, breeding cattle, &c.; would take charge of a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, Wash and Iron.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years, (with or without cottage;) man is experienced in all the branches of out-door gardening, caring lawn, &c.; also can drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good laundress and cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the raising of all kinds of vegetables; the care and treatment of horses, if required; five years' references. Address J. B., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

GERMAN GARDENER.—MARRIED, NO FAMily; understands management of greenhouses, vegetables and fruit, laying out of grounds; best references, wishes situation accordingly. Address W. B., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTAble young man who is a good driver and a first-class groom; is willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PRACTICAL GARDENER.—SINGLE; THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. T., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT DANISH married man, aged thirty-five years, (without rooms to live in,) who can do gardening, farming, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do mason-work, keep accounts, &c; best recommendations from present employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES

USEFUL MAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A Canadian Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-eight years; no children; man can do plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, &c.; wife is an excellent washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-seven years, who can care for and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care for cattle, mow lawn, edge walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ISLE OF GUERNSEY young man, aged thirty-six years, who is not afraid of manual labor; speaks and teaches both French and English. Address M., 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTestant man; understands his duties thoroughly as a first-class waiter, and willing to make himself useful in a first-class private family; undoubted City references; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Swiss Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who can wait on table, tend door, build fires, care and drive horses, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants, bankers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, shipping clerks, copyists, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY THE YEAR, by a colored man, in the City or country, in any place of trust; can furnish the best of reference of five years' from last employer as to honesty, temperance, and industry. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 187 Morris town, N. J.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT,
} Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM — PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER,
} Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY, Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.
mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM — FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1871.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* — WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* — Administrators de bonis non.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.
ap6-1aw6mM — FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

## MUSICAL.

**200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,**
**New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters,** *will be sold at* **Lower Prices** *for cash, or on* **Installments,** *or for rent, in* **City or Country, during this month,** *by* **HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted** *for the sale of* **Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. SPECIALTY** *for a few* **days: Pianos** *and* **Organs to let until the rent money pays** *the price of the* **instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount** *to* **Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.**

**RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.**
Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

**A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,**
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

## DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

**PARASOLS. SILKS**
**BONNETS, &C. L DRESS GOODS**

We open on MONDAY, April 6, a SUPERB ASSORTMENT of SPRING PARASOLS, embracing the CHOICEST NOVELTIES IN THE MARKET. Special attention is called to the PROMENADE PARASOL, the LANDAULETTE, the SEASIDE, the DUCHESSE D'EDINBOURG, the FLIRT, the RIVAL, and others equally recherché in style and appearance.

Our BONNET DEPARTMENT having been greatly enlarged and elegantly refitted, contains a SPLENDID STOCK of SPRING BONNETS, Ladies' CHIP HATS, in the newest styles; Ladies' RIDING HATS, Boys' Hats, &c., &c., while the FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and other TRIMMINGS are unsurpassed for color, grace, and beauty.

Also, a very fine assortment of newly-opened SPRING SILKS and DRESS GOODS, in all the NEWEST SHADES and COLORS, and MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
GRAND STREET AND CHRYSTIE, BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

**NEW JETTED LACES,**
JETTED SCARFS, JETTED VEILS, RICH GUIPURE NETS FOR OVERDRESSES, POLONAISES, AND SCARFS.
ALSO,
JETTED SPANISH NETS, IN THE MOST DESIRABLE PATTERNS.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
**Miller & Grant, 879 Broadway, N. Y.**

**AT KINZEY'S**
IMMENSE SALE
OF SPRING RIBBONS,
NEW SPRING SHADES
IN ALL-SILK GROS GRAIN
RIBBONS.

No. 4 all silk gros grains, 10c. yard.
No. 5 all silk gros grains, 12c. yard.
No. 7 all silk gros grains, 13c. yard.
No. 9 all silk gros grains, 15c. yard.
No. 12 all silk gros grains, 20c. yard.
No. 16 all silk gros grains, 25c. yard.

ALL NEW SPRING SHADES.
No. 4 all silk Roman Ribbons, 10c. yard.
No. 5 all silk Roman Ribbons, 14c. yard.
No. 7 all silk Roman Ribbons, 19c. yard.

RIBBONS WAY DOWN.
Cord Edge Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 6c. yard.
No. 4 all silk Ribbons, 6c. yard.
No. 5 all silk Ribbons, 8c. yard.
No. 7 all silk Ribbons, 10c. yard.
No. 9 all silk Ribbons, 12½c. yard.
No. 12 all silk Ribbons, 15c. yard.

SASH RIBBONS.
Seven-inch gros grain, 50c. yard.
Seven-inch Watered, 48c. yard.

EMBROIDERED SASH RIBBONS.
Seven-inch Sash Ribbons,
Spring colors, at 25c. yard.

WIDE WINDSOR SHADES.
Scotch Plaid Sash, 39c. yard.
Rich gros grain sash, 50c., 69c. yard.
Roman sash Ribbons, 50c. yard.

HATS AND BONNETS.
Over 200 different shapes and Styles in Round Hats and Bonnets, In Chips, Neapolitans, English Milans, Leghorns, Coburgs, Pearls and Fancy Lace Straws. The finest and largest assortment of Rich French Flowers to be found in the City.

PARASOLS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES,
**AT KINZEY'S.**
Bonnet Trimming and Lining Silks.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.
500 cartoons Rich Silk and Beaded Fringes and Gimps.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN FRINGES.
Rich Passementerie Gimps, Rich Beaded Ornaments.

BARGAINS IN REAL LACES.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. to $8 per yard.
Applique Laces, 20c. to $3 96 per yard.
Yak Laces, 25c. to 90c. yard.
Real Italian Valenciennes, 3c. to 75c.
Fine Mechlin Laces, 6c. to 50c.
Chenille Dotted Laces.
Black Thread Lace Barbes, $1 up.
Real Lace Collars, 50c. to $10.

BEADED SILK LACES.
Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Parasol Covers, very low.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
98,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 3c., 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c., 31c., 33c., 39c. yard.
Swiss Jaconet Nainsook.
Tucked and Fancy Muslins.

12,000 dozen Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Linen Handkerchiefs, in Hemstitch and Tape Borders, at popular prices.
Ladies' Colored Borders in Hemstitch Handkerchiefs.

50,000 dozens Ladies, Gents' and Misses' Hosiery, Bargains.
Ladies' Silk Clocked Balbriggans, 31c., 33c., 44c., 49c. pair.
Ladies' full Regular made, 25c.
Ladies' Striped Hose, 50c. pair.
Misses' Striped Hose, 12½c. to 50c.
Misses' Lisle Hose, 25c. pair.
Lot of Misses' full Regular-made English Hose, 25c. pair.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 20c., 22c., 25c. pair.
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, Chemises, Corsets, Skirts, Sacques, Aprons, Drawers, Night Robes. Fl-- goods at popular prices.

**GLOVE DEPARTMENT.**
**GREATEST BARGAINS**
**EVER**
**OFFERED IN GLOVES.**

500 dozens fine Vienna Kids, spotted, at 25c. pair.
Another lot of the well-known Addie Two-button Kids 50c. pair.
Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, two buttons, at $1 pair.
Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, three buttons, at $1 pair.
Fine Castor Gauntlets, 69c.
Fine Castor, two buttons, 98c.
Two cases genuine Reynier Dog-skin Gloves, for ladies, one and two buttons, 96c. and $1 25; worth $1 75 and $2 25.
Gents' Genuine Reynier's, 96c.
Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c. pair.
100 dozen Warranted Real Kid, two button, seamless, at $1 25; worth $2.
Ladies' and Misses' Spring Gloves, 1, 2, 3, and 4 buttons.
Bargains in our Jewelry Department; also in Pins, Belts, Swiss Carvings, Toilet Articles, Silver-plated ware and Fancy Goods.
55,000 Bunches fine-cut Jet Beads, all sizes, 7c. bunch.

WM. KINZEY,
***Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,***
CORNER 9TH ST.,
corner below A. T. Stewart's.

**Bennett Williams,**
NO. 733 BROADWAY,
will offer for thirty days, previous to removal, immense bargains in Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Veils, Scarfs, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Parasol Covers, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.; Real Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Fichus, Ruffling, Bows, Jabots, &c.; also, Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Bands, Passementeries, Fringes, Ornaments, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

NEW-YORK DEYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway, No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., No. 610 6th av., near 36th st., } New-York.
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

INDIA SHAWLS.—WILL CLOSE THE BUSIness in ten days, and during that time will offer the balance of stock at less than cost of importation.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON GOTTGETREU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Solomon Gottgetreu, of the county of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 22d day of April, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH and DANIEL J. BERNSTEIN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas Lynch and Daniel J. Bernstein in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1874.
mh30-1aw3wM — GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,630.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William L. Robinson, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1874. WILLIAM H. VAN VORST, Assignee, No. 271 Canal street, New-York City.
ap6-1aw3wM*

NO. 4,557.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of AUGUSTUS L. CLEMENTS, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS L. CLEMENTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1874. JAMES P. FITCH, Assignee.
mh30-1aw3wM* No. 12 Warren street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—The undersigned gives notice that he will sell at public auction on the 7th day of April, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store No. 341 Grand street, in the City of New-York, the store, fixtures, and entire stock of merchandise, consisting of millinery, &c., belonging to the estate of said bankrupts, now contained in said store. —Dated March 27, 1874. THOMAS D. ADAMS, Assignee of said Bankrupts.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. HARSEY & CO.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., of that day, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. ASA STEVENS, Assignee.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others; mining interests negotiated; real estate for business; persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—International Publishing Company, No. 59 Maiden lane; Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, No. 105 Chambers st., &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

A LADY LATELY REDUCED IN CIRCUMstances, with three small children to support, would like to open a fancy-goods store if some firm would give her credit or goods on commission, where, by careful attention to business and use of her needle, she might be able to make a livelihood. Address for one week Destitute, Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE the stock and fixtures of a store and manufactory of shirts, ladies' and children's underwear. Also, an established trade in sewing-machines, attachments, notions, &c. No bonus. Goods at cost. Address for one week, WIDOW, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AN ENERGETIC BUILDER, WITH SOME capital, can learn of a rare opportunity for operating successfully. Address PROPERTY, Box 191 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE, two first-class salesmen, who have a good established trade through Ohio and the West. Address Box No. 2,314 Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE as assistant superintendent for a fancy cassimere and shawl mill. Address or apply to THOMAS DOLAN & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A THOROUGH CHAMBER-MAID FOR private boarding-house; City references. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock at No. 22 West 22d st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER in a small family. Best City references required. Apply Monday, between 11 and 3, at 53 West 40th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK. APPLY AT NO. 68 Broad st., up stairs.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHARD & CO., and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in
TIMBER AND LUMBER.
Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.
CHARLES U. SOUTHARD,
Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS E. SOUTHARD,
Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. C. SUMNER & CO., is dissolved by the death of A. C. SUMNER and the withdrawal of CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

The business of the late firm of A. C. SUMNER & CO. will be continued for the present by the executors of the late A. C. SUMNER, at the same place, No. 102 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1874.


### *AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA SONNAMBULA, (Italian Opera,)—Mlle. Ilma Di Murska, Signors Verate and Rossi.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Miss Ione Burke.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF THE LAST DAYS OF PARIS. Afternoon and evening.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—By Gilmore's Band, assisted by Miss Frederica Rokohl, and Mr. Arbuckle.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE, at 2 P. M., by Prof. R. A. Proctor: "Other Suns than Ours." Evening—CONCERT by the Carolina Singers.

STEINWAY HALL.—DRAMATIC READINGS by Mr. William H. Pope.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.


### *THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

### *TO ADVERTISERS.*

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

### *NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.


Rumors of the retirement of Mr. RICHARDSON from the post of Secretary of the Treasury have been circulated so often without the slightest authority that a fresh announcement to the same effect will, doubtless, be received with incredulity. It seems, however, that there are some grounds now for stating that Mr. RICHARDSON will shortly go out, and that he will be accompanied by Mr. SAWYER. Mr. BANFIELD undoubtedly ought to join the retiring party. It is whispered that Mr. DELANO is likely to succeed Mr. RICHARDSON, and that Mr. BRISTOW will take Mr. DELANO'S present position.

It is now stated that Commissioner VAN NORT has not, and never had, the slightest intention of resigning his office. It was only a little "ruse," intended to test public opinion, and to produce an effect on the minds of certain members of the Legislature. A meeting is to be got up to request Mr. VAN NORT to remain in his present position, and, after a decent show of coyness, he will yield to the gentle pressure. The statesman on Blackwell's Island, and his supporters in this City, have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.

Mr. JOHN D. SANBORN has so far been excused from testifying on the subject of his contracts, on the plea that he was under indictment for fraud in executing them. His lips are now unsealed. He had, last week, a brief and brilliant struggle with the District Attorney in Brooklyn, and was acquitted on the general ground that, so long as he carried out his contract, he could not cheat the Government because the Government gave him everything he could possibly get. We hope he is now prepared to tell the Ways and Means Committee how, and where, and through whom, he got his most remarkable contracts. The Treasury officers are in a dense fog on the subject. Doubtless they will be glad to have him dispel it. Whether they are glad or not, the country, and especially the Republicans, will be. The party is suffering severely from the attitude assumed by the officers of the Government. It is anxious to know where the responsibility actually lies. When that is settled, it will not be difficult to act.

We are a little more than half through the fiscal year. In our financial report this morning will be found a summary of the exports and imports for the first six months of the year, compared with a corresponding period last year. It is the first authoritative comparison that shows the balance of trade definitely in our favor. The balance in our favor in the period referred to was, on goods, about nine millions, ($8,846,274,) and on goods and gold, $15,887,083. The total difference between the later and the earlier period was $100,218,247. The substance of the story these figures tell is simply that during the last six months we have bought less and sold more in foreign countries; we have only sent 7 millions of gold away, instead of 37 millions, and we are by so much nearer the time when we can safely commence the payment of our demand notes in money.

The call for a German mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute to-night, to protest against the late proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, is signed by the most influential and respected of our German fellow-citizens. Many of them have served as members of the Emigration Board themselves in days when its character stood high both here and abroad. Such men as Mr. PHILIP BISSINGER, Mr. R. A. WITTHAUS, Mr. LEOPOLD VON BEIRWIRTH, Mr. GUSTAV SCHWAB, Mr. FREDERICK SCHACK, Mr. WILLY WALLACH, and Ex-Mayor GUNTHER, from their former experience in the commission, are entitled to speak with authority as to the way in which its affairs should be conducted. When they publicly assert that the "majority of the Commissioners of Emigration have usurped the powers delegated to them for purposes entirely foreign to their duties, and thereby manifested the most profound contempt of the rights of German emigrants," it is to be taken for granted that they do not speak without just cause. It is equally evident that they mean to have their grievances righted. The German immigration adds a most important and valuable elements to our mixed population. The German citizen is for the most part sober, industrious, self-respecting, and entitled to respect. We cannot afford to have this immigration discouraged by any blunders of a board which seems to have been created only to make blunders, and to oppose in every respect the interests of our City and State.

We have had frequent occasion to comment upon the "bogus-extra" nuisance, which has afflicted the peace and tried the patience of up-town residents. The other day, one of the young rascals who indulge in these illicit courses was brought to grief. A gentleman whom he had victimized by a fabulous report of a revolution in Europe, instead of pocketing his chagrin, proved public-spirited enough to call an officer, and give the extra-swindler into custody. What is still better and more gratifying, he appeared to complain against him next morning before the Police Magistrate, and the fellow was fully committed for trial. We hope to see him punished. It seems a clear case of fraud, and it is only because there are so few people willing to take the trouble of prosecuting such offenses that they have had to be submitted to so long. The swindle itself is a small matter. But the hideous roaring in which these young wretches see fit to announce their fraudulent wares in the still hours of the night is a very serious annoyance. Their favorite lies about imaginary railway accidents, or fictitious shipwrecks, with great loss of life, may easily in case of illness lead to something worse than annoyance.

### *ASSAULTS ON THE NATIONAL CREDIT.*

"It is an ill bird," says a homely proverb, "that fouls it own nest," and the admonition should be borne in mind by some of the journals that have taken part in the current discussion of finance. For the most part, this discussion has been conducted on both sides with marked moderation. It has not attained anything like the bitterness throughout the country that was shown in the famous discussion of 1867 and 1868, as to whether the bonds should be paid in money or in legal-tender notes. The temperance and candor shown, especially by what some of the New-York journals are fond of calling the "provincial press," have been such as to encourage those who know that honest discussion is an indispensable condition to successful republican government. The arguments that have been addressed to the readers of the Hartford *Courant*, the Albany *Evening Journal*, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* on the one side, and on the other to the readers of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the Philadelphia *North American*, and many others that we need not mention, have been the arguments of reasonable and sincere minds. They have been intended to convince, and they have not been accompanied by the sneers or the abusive epithets which rankle in the wounds they make.

This is as it should be, for there is little danger to a republican government when its citizens, and particularly those who control its press, are capable of honest and intelligent discussion. But we are sorry to say there are some disgraceful exceptions to the general rule. New-York furnishes one journal, at least, which serves the country as badly as is possible at this moment. On the one hand it is striving to stir up strife between different sections, thinking, apparently, that the war of the rebellion was not enough for the country to bear. On the other it is trying to ruin the credit of the country abroad. "Can we expect," it asks, "to fund our loans when our national credit lies wallowing in the degradation which has fallen upon Turkey and Spain?" "Our financial condition is no better," it declares again, "than that of Turkey, Russia or Brazil." Again, "our credit is dishonored in every capital," and still again, "we are among the worst governed people in the world." Is it singular that persons abroad, desiring to shake the credit of the country, (and there are a great many who would be glad to release the capital in a vested in our hands in order that they might get some of it for their own schemes,) should seek their ends by circulating the New-York *Herald*? There are other journals—a few of them in the West—that adopt a similar sensational and vicious style. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks it just and wise to describe men like Messrs. WHEELER and ROBERTS, of this State, and Messrs. GARFIELD and MONROE, of Ohio, as "Eastern snobs and their lickspittles," and all those who favor the payment of the United States notes "bank toadies." It has a notion—quite the reverse of the fact, by the way—that Wall street is inhabited entirely by contractionists, and that when any member of Congress gives a vote against inflation, he is serving the interest of Wall street—probably for pay. This sort of thing is very mischievous. If it does not result in material injury to the country it will be because the general good sense, the mutual respect, the patriotism and the fairness of the people prevent it. It is not on that account less discreditable to those who indulge in it.

There is one way in which something can be done to put a stop to the wild talk of these reckless blatherskites on both sides of the financial question. It is to settle that question. Congress might be able to do that, we should say, in a week. It would be well for the country if it could be done. There are many reasons why it should be. The existing uncertainty gives opportunity for a good deal of plausible abuse of the country that is doing us a certain amount of harm abroad, and a good deal at home as well. It is difficult to measure precisely the extent of injury inflicted by heedless assaults on the character of a Government, and the honesty of its financial management. Both our own people and those of other countries are apt to become suspicious when charges are repeated and varied in a great many ways, and in a good many quarters. Distrust grows more rapidly than confidence, and finds root the most readily in almost any soil. We cannot afford to brave the dangers that arise from this source any longer than is absolutely necessary. We are, and for a long time must be, a borrowing country. We should not, when we can help it, challenge the partisan papers to run a muck against all our financial institutions.

There are other reasons why Congress should get to an end of this long discussion of finance. We have urged them so often that we do not wish to repeat them now. They relate to the condition of trade. Without going again into details, we beg Congress to try and realize that business is suffering sadly from the existing uncertainty. Will there be more greenbacks? Are we to have forty-six millions, or a hundred and ten millions, more of national bank notes? Are we to have free banking? If we are, what are to be its conditions, and how will they be enforced? Will they be rigid and thorough, or lax and superficial? Are we to have a beginning of paying the Government notes, and if so what is to be the process, and how rapidly is it to be followed up? Every one of these questions is involved in the bills actually before Congress. We do not mean the bills that have simply been introduced, and may have gone their way "to dusty death" in the committee-rooms, but in bills that have been acted upon by committees, and are awaiting the practical action of Congress. Nearly all of them, indeed, are involved in the two financial bills now pending in the respective Houses. Is it singular that the business portion of the country—and that is substantially the whole—is agitated, uncertain, anxious, discontented? That this is the case we hope Congress is, by this time, convinced. If it is not convinced, it certainly would be so if the members would take the trouble, as we know many of them do, to discover the actual feeling of their constituents.

### *THE RETIRED STATESMAN.*

A good deal has been said about the "vindication of justice," as illustrated in the sentence and imprisonment of TWEED; but it is clear from the statement which we printed yesterday, and which we supplement with other important information this morning, that the late "Boss" does not find the way of the transgressor very hard. He is not by any means without political influence, and as he holds the fate of some scores of "prominent men" in his hands, it was never very probable that he would be left to pine away in solitude. If he believed that there was no hope of escape for him, he would undoubtedly open his little budget of secrets, and there would be a few involuntary retirements from public life. How some gentlemen who have been in the New-York State Legislature—we will not say who are there now—would hasten to seek a refuge in some more congenial clime! What stories would be told of the very men who are now trying to help the Boss out of prison! We should very much like to get hold of these stories, but the eminent "statesman" of Blackwell's Island has probably never had a moment's doubt that his detention would be of comparatively short duration. And we may venture to think that he is right, and that he will not remain a prisoner much longer. Of course his escape or release will be a terrible stain on New-York, but public opinion will not be altogether blameless in the matter. "Eminent politicians" have paid state visits to the late master of the Legislature and the City—wire-pullers, old and new, have had open conferences with him. And nobody objects—in fact, some of the persons thus employed appear in the field as good "Reformers" and Republicans. They often abuse us for not being "faithful to our party;" they want an organ of their own. We wish they had one.

They have never forgiven us for upsetting so many of their schemes, which they were prosecuting in company with the Tammany gang. They dared not say anything at the time; but they are beginning to "give tongue" of late. And they are also trying very hard to get TWEED free. To keep him quiet in the meantime, they have reduced his imprisonment to a mere formality. We are assured that TWEED has actually been allowed to pay flying visits to New-York since his sentence—and, however that may be, it is quite certain that he has the freedom of Blackwell's Island; that comfortable quarters have been fitted up expressly for him; that he keeps a private secretary with him—a statesman cannot get on without a private secretary—and that he is treated in every way with the distinction and tenderness justified by the powerful hold he possesses over the reputations of other statesmen of the same type as himself.

Two of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction are responsible for these attentions to the Boss—Messrs. MEYER STERN and Gen. BOWEN. Mr. LAIMBEER, the other Commissioner, is in favor of not interfering with the proper course of justice. On Saturday, he introduced resolutions before the board, designed to put an end to the special protection now enjoyed by the Boss, but he was instantly voted down by Messrs. STERN and BOWEN. Mr. STERN told one of our reporters yesterday that he had acted solely upon his own impulses—but it is very well known that a "distinguished politician" has had several interviews with him on the subject, and has for some time been laboring in TWEED'S behalf. These and other matters are now settled in a little room not a hundred miles from Union square, and the public ought to be very glad that their old and trusted servants are still able and willing to look after their interests.

TWEED himself alleges that he is a fit subject for the hospital, and if he is, no one could object to his being taken proper care of. But Messrs. STERN and BOWEN are not willing to have any inquiry made into this subject. At present, the prisoner may escape any day; in fact, nothing but a rude sense of honor prevented him getting off while he was in charge of Sheriff BRENNAN, and it seems to be much the same now. We cannot wonder that TWEED is willing to profit by the leniency of his jailers. What we should like to get at is the origin of the intrigues which have induced Commissioners STERN and BOWEN to depart so widely from their duty. It is very desirable to find out who are TWEED'S powerful friends, and what motives they have for being so extremely solicitous for his comfort and welfare? If these mysteries could be cleared up, much light would be thrown on some subjects of considerable importance—among others, on several curious little political movements now taking place, about which we propose to make a few remarks very shortly. We are afraid, however, that what we have already published, yesterday and to-day, will deeply offend some of our "Republican" friends, and induce them once more to denounce us as a "traitor" to the party, and a journal to be "squelched" as speedily as possible. Another packet will be sent on to Washington by a well-known gentleman of the light-fingered fraternity, and there will be an opportunity for a certain Congressman to go round with the hat again for the purpose of raising money to abolish THE NEW-YORK TIMES. We shall see what will come of it all by and by.

### *POLITICS IN NEW-YORK.*

There is both encouragement and warning for the Republicans of New-York in the present condition of political affairs in the State. The town elections this year have shown, as a general thing, that the strength of the party has been in no degree diminished. The proceedings of the Legislature during the present session have thus far been exceptionally creditable. The State has prospered during the past two years of Republican control. Many abuses have been corrected, and no very serious mistakes have been made. Economy has been introduced in the administration of affairs, and honesty has become the rule, instead of the exception, in the conduct of public officials. In all these facts, there is encouragement for the party, but it must not be supposed from this view of the situation that it has a certainty of success at the Fall election of this year. There are many other matters which must be taken into consideration, and it is yet possible to throw away the chances of victory which the party undoubtedly has at the present moment.

The danger to be most feared is the intrigues of candidates for office. We already hear of persons being engaged in attempts to secure the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. As a rule, the politicians who make themselves candidates for high office are unworthy of popular support. Their own sense of their merits is likely to be out of all proportion to the reality, but the constant urging of their claims raises a false idea in the public mind of their fitness for official trusts. It is because of their persistency in sounding their own praises that the professional politicians so frequently succeed. Care must be taken to prevent them at this time from gaining control of the Republican organization in this State. It is of the greatest importance at the present juncture that the office should seek the man, rather than the man seek the office. Party lines are not so distinct as they were even two years ago, and the people are beginning to demand eminent qualifications for public trusts in their servants, rather than fealty to party interests. All things else being equal, they greatly prefer a Republican to a Democrat, but the mere name of Republican is no longer sufficient to carry an improper candidate into office.

In view of these facts, it is not too soon to consider the kind of men we must have as candidates this Fall. For Governor we must have a man in unqualified sympathy with the best instincts of the party. A mere politician will not suffice for the existing emergency. Our candidate must be one who will be universally recognized as eminently fit for the place. He must be entirely without reproach in all his public and private relations. It is not our intention to indicate any individual for this place. We intend nothing more than to state the class from which the candidate must be taken if we wish to be successful.

In our judgment, a Republican success this year is essential to the prosperity of New-York. A Democratic triumph will mean the supremacy of Tammany in the State. JOHN KELLY is the new Tammany, and we cannot afford to give our affairs into his keeping. It is, therefore, the duty of the Republicans to make every effort to retain control of the State. The first and most important step is to place candidates on the State ticket whose names will be a sufficient guarantee to the people of the purpose of the party to provide an honest and efficient Government for the State. It is, therefore, of great consequence that no premature conclusions should be reached in this matter. Every Republican should keep himself free to consider the question in its broadest aspects at the last moment. Let us have a State Convention this year wholly unhampered. In no other way can success be secured or deserved.

### *FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY.*

Now that the fourth "drawing" in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky has been completed, with manifest advantages to the concoctors of the lottery, it is probable that we shall soon have an announcement of another and final scheme. It is a peculiarity of these drawings that each one is announced as the last. The Public Library of Kentucky has already parted a very large number of fools from their money, but it does not seem to have derived much benefit from its ill-gotten gains. There is, indeed, a fine building in Louisville which is supposed to have been paid for from the profits of these lotteries, but the library is declared by careful observers to be a collection of a few thousand volumes of trash. The enormous gains of these lotteries may have been honestly expended, but it must be admitted that there is very little to show for the money.

But however honestly that gigantic gambling enterprise may have been managed, we hope that we have now heard the last of it. The schemes came before the public in a most alluring way. Ex-Gov. BRAMLETTE was not ashamed to act as general agent, and some of the most prominent citizens of Louisville joined in the effort to fleece the people throughout the country for the benefit of their city. The integrity of the management being thus vouched for, and the enterprise being protected by a special law, it is not surprising that the tickets found a ready sale. Thousands of ignorant and foolish people were induced to part with a large share of their scanty savings by the chance of sudden wealth presented in those schemes. It is a startling proof of the credulity of the people that 45,000 tickets, representing $2,250,000, were purchased for the last drawing. Of this enormous sum of money, one-half only was returned to the more fortunate ticket-holders in prizes, and nearly all the remainder was clear profit.

If Louisville cannot get a public library except by a continuance of these lotteries, it should go without one. It is hardly possible that the respectable citizens of that city can regard with pride an institution obtained by such means. It is quite certain that the Library Association should not be allowed another opportunity to obtain money in this disreputable manner. If the law under which these drawings have taken place cannot be repealed by the Legislature of Kentucky, the laws which exist in many of the States against lotteries should be rigidly enforced against this concern. This should especially be done in this City, which has been sufficiently robbed by the managers. The Police Commissioners are aware, we suppose, that the laws of New-York positively prohibit the sale of lottery-tickets, and they must also know that the branch office of this Louisville concern, where tickets were publicly sold for several weeks, is within a stone's throw of their head-quarters. If another scheme is announced, and further efforts are made to sell tickets, they willbe expected to put a summary end of the illegal proceedings.

### *THE BURGLAR'S OUTFITTER.*

Not a few people have, doubtless, been puzzled to know where house-breakers secure the tools with which to carry on their nefarious trade. Many of the instruments used in breaking open safes are of the most elaborate design, and require in their construction an unusual degree of skillful and artistic workmanship. Of course, it is apparent that no reputable concern would furnish such articles. It would seem equally clear that an artisan having the requisite skill for the manufacture of these unlawful implements, must command such a remuneration in the legitimate exercise of his trade as to destroy all temptation to illicit courses. Yet it is a fact that there are mechanics of this unusual degree of skill, not only dishonest enough, but insensate enough, to sacrifice all their honorable prospects of success for the sake of earning a precarious livelihood as the purveyors and outfitters of thieves.

One of this class was arrested on Friday morning by what appears to be an exceedingly good bit of detective work. It was ascertained that the many late escapes from Sing Sing were the fruit of a settled system of prison release, tools being regularly furnished to the convicts by a gang operating from this City. Some of these confederates were arrested, and it became an object of primary importance to ferret out the agency which supplied the tools. This was at last traced to one JOHN STEURER, a German machinist and locksmith, at No. 106 Hester street, in this City. STEURER was arrested, after fully committing himself, and engaging to make for the disguised detectives a complete set of burglar's tools, of the most approved pattern, for what seems a remarkably low price. For a sectional jimmy, for example, this disinterested abettor of villainy wanted but $15; a jackscrew he was willing to furnish for the same price, and a hydraulic ram—the most formidable weapon in the cracksman's armory—he offered to provide for $60. Specimens of his handicraft scattered about his shop are described as having a high degree of finish and excellence, and at Police Head-quarters he identified many tools, taken from lately-captured burglars, as of his manufacture.

There can be no doubt that this arrest is a most important one. The Police will deserve still more credit if they succeed in following up this beginning by rooting out and destroying every other establishment of the kind. For STEURER we invoke the severest possible punishment. The actual thief may have the excuse of poverty or ignorance, or inability to obtain work. The man who prostitutes to the equipment of the thief mechanical dexterity which at any time would secure him an ample and honorable livelihood, has no such escape, and is really the more guilty of the two. Such men as STEURER are among the most dangerous and obnoxious elements of the community. They are to be classed with the engravers of counterfeit bank notes and the receivers of stolen goods, and should be, when detected, summarily dealt with.

### *OUR FORESTS.*

The House Committee on Agriculture lately voted to report a bill for the collection of specimens of native woods in the United States, to be placed in the museum of the Agricultural Department in Washington. This step has not been taken too soon, for if the waste of wood continues at its present rate there may, a few years hence, be specimens of many kinds wanting. We have frequently called attention to the importance of forest preservation, and the short-sightedness of the present generation in respect to it, and are glad to see that the President is displaying a personal interest in the matter. The public is apt to lose sight of its importance so soon as the excitement and horror attending such terrible conflagrations as those which occurred in Wisconsin and this State two years ago die away.

In his report to the Land Office at Washington, in 1866, the Surveyor General wrote: "We have now reached a period when the demand for timber is rapidly on the increase and the supply diminishing. The demand is, indeed, undoubtedly increasing to an enormous extent." In 1867 the same officer wrote: "The subject of forest-tree culture has of late years attracted much attention in Europe on account of the inconvenient scarcity of all the more valuable kinds of timber, especially ship timber; and the subject is of no less importance in our own country, where regions exist completely destitute of trees, and where the supply of the more valuable kinds is limited, and becoming so scarce that it even now commands large prices. It is time that our best timber lands should be prized, not only in regard to present but future value." In a speech in Congress two years ago, Mr. HALDEMAN said it was computed that twenty million people are dwelling in wooden houses, their barns and out-buildings of wood, the fencing of wood. Then twenty thousand cords a day are daily consumed by locomotives, and the sixty thousand miles of road demand 2,500 ties to the mile. Some of the mills on Puget Sound have capacity to turn out daily 100,000 feet of lumber, and the present export of the Sound in prepared lumber, masts, and spars amount to over one and a half million dollars annually. Chicago, in the same time, sold nearly 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, over 200,000,000 shingles, and 100,000,000 pieces of lath, and the enormous consumption of wood of that city in repairing the ravages of fire may well be imagined. Another tremendous devourer of wood is the mines. In the Comstock Mine, Nevada, there has been annually consumed of lumber and timber about 18,000,000 feet.

From Nebraska City, Mr. HAYDEN, United States Geologist, writes: "I would again speak of the importance of planting trees in this country. It is believed that the planting of ten or fifteen acres of forest-trees on each quarter of a section will have a most important effect on the climate, equalizing and increasing the moisture and adding greatly to the fertility of the soil. The settlement of the country and the increase of the timber have already changed for the better the climate of that portion of Nebraska lying along the Missouri."

As matters stand, the consumption increases enormously every day with the increase of population, railroads, manufactures, and mining enterprise. Enormous quantities of trees in woods throughout the country are rendered valueless for timber by neglect. It is, indeed, melancholy when traveling to survey these wretched poles leaning one against the other, so cramped and choked that they can never develop. The various reports to the Land Office abound with valuable suggestions for the preservation and increase of timber. The subject, however, is not without its difficulties. Our Government does not command the centralized machinery which European countries employ to secure the preservation of their forests. The States in the far West are moving, but necessarily slowly, and not in unison. Several railway corporations, and notably the Pacific Railways, have taken practical steps to encourage the planting, and to determine the best means of carrying it on. There is a growing sentiment on the subject in the West, and Congress recently amended a law already in existence, extending special privileges on the public lands to those homestead settlers who would plant a certain proportion of their land with trees. These agencies work slowly, but much will yet be saved, and much done for the future.

## *AMUSEMENTS.*

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Maretzek's season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music will be entered upon this evening, when Mme. Di Murska is to appear in "La Sonnambula."

"LOHENGRIN" IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Strakoch's Italian Opera Company will sing "Lohengrin" at the Brooklyn Academy to-night. So good an opportunity of hearing Mme. Nilsson, Signor Campanini, Miss Cary, and Signors Del Puente and Nannetti in an opera the production of which has caused the liveliest excitement witnessed by the present generation of local *dilettanti*, is not likely to be overlooked.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

A glance at our advertising columns will set forth a genuine *embarras de richesses* in the way of amusements. We need not, of course, rehearse the story they tell, but a few announcements deserve mention. The great spectacle at the Lyceum will be brought out to-night. Mr. Fox will this evening open his Broadway Theatre. The Grand Opera-house is to be reopened with Mr. and Mrs. Florence in "Eileen Oge." At Wood's Museum Mr. C. W. Barry will act in "Escaped from Sing Sing." Mr. P. S. Gilmore is to give his regular promenade concert—*plus* a dance—at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth street. Finally, Mr. Pope recites "Manfred," musically illustrated by Mr. G. W. Morgan, at Steinway Hall.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert at the Grand Opera-house, last evening, was enjoyed by an immense audience. The vocalist of the occasion was Mme. Di Murska, who sang "Gli Angui," from "Il Flauto Magico," the "Shadow" song, from "Dinorah," and a "Theme and Variations" by Artot, with the results which her skill as a bravure vocalist, and a voice of exceptional range, never fail to produce. M. Wieniawski was the violinist, and although set down for two numbers only—a *chaconne* by Bach, and his "Airs Russes"—he was constrained to play six times, besides accompanying Mme. Di Murska in Artot's composition. The orchestral music was supplied by Mr. Gilmore's men. Mr. Gilmore's band does wonders, but in spite of its excellent work, it is sometimes to be wished that the pieces assigned to it were a trifle shorter.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The season of opera at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, has been entered upon by a performance of "Semiramide," Mme. Titiens singing, of course, the chief part.... Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," has been brought out at the Albert Hall, in London.... According to a statement in the Paris *Soir*, Mr. Gye, the manager of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has just been appointed by the Emperor of Russia director of the imperial theatres at St. Petersburg and Moscow upon very exceptional conditions. Mr. Gye is to have the title of director, instead of that of manager, and will himself select the artists, contrary to the usual custom.... A telegram from Brussels to the London *Daily Telegraph* of March 21 says: "The final rehearsal of Lecocq's new opera, 'Giroflé, Girofla,' took place at the Alcazar this evening, in the presence of a large number of persons, including many French journalists. The author—who, by the way, is lame, and walks with the aid of crutches—was present, and was loudly cheered when he first appeared; the manager of the theatre, M. Humbert, likewise being very warmly greeted. The opera is in three acts, the libretto being by MM. Le Terrier and Van Loo, both of whom were also present. The plot is of a very amusing description, abounding in situations of the most comic description from the beginning to the final fall of the curtain. The scene is laid in Spain during the time of the Moors. *Don Bolero d'Alcarayas* (Alfred Jolly) has two daughters, one of whom he intends is to marry *Marasquin*, (Mario Widmer,) and the other to a ferocious Moor called *Mourzouck*, (Paul Ginet.) The parts of the two daughters, *Giroflé* and *Girofla*, are both played by Mlle. Luigini; eventually the pirates abduct *Giroflé*, and the two bridegrooms are married to the same lady. The imbroglio now becomes most bewildering and the fun unflagging. In the end, *Admiral Matamores* defeats the pirates and rescues *Girofla*, who has been personated by *Giroflé*, and the play is brought to a satisfactory termination. The music is generally considered to be greatly superior to that of 'La Fille De Madame Angot,' and the Chorus of Pirates in the first act will certainly be an immense success; indeed, it will equal, if not excel, the Chorus of Conspirators in the last-named opera, to which it bears some resemblance. The scenery and decorations are beautiful in the extreme, and the opera generally has been placed on the stage with a lavish disregard of expense, M. Humbert having spent fully £2,000 in mounting the piece. The first performance takes place to-morrow, and every seat for that occasion has been secured for the last two months. Altogether, a great triumph is looked upon as certain.... The new Lord Chamberlain has proved no more amenable to the seductions of MM. Valnay and Pitron, the spirited lessees of the Holborn Theatre, in London, than his predecessors. In reply to a memorial from those gentlemen, asking permission to perform Emile de Girardin's "Le Supplice d'une Femme," the younger Dumas' "Le Demi-monde," Sardou's "Seraphine," and Octave Feuillet's "Julie," Mr. Spencer Ponsonby has been instructed to say that the Marquis of Hertford sees no reason to interfere with the decision of former Lords Chamberlain, who declined to allow those dramas to be produced in London. His Lordship adds impressively: "That it will be his duty, as it was that of his predecessors, to refuse his license for all pieces, or portions of pieces, which in his opinion, from their tone or tendency appear unsuited for the stage in this country, and that he will expect his directions to be strictly complied with."... The composer Arditi, who was lately summoned to St. Petersburg to produce a cantata on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage, is shortly, the Italian journals state, to assume the direction of the theatre at Reggio.... Mlle. Duverger's diamonds have been sold by auction. Some of the "lots" are referred to as follows by *Galignani*: A large circular ornament, with one large stone in the centre, and surrounded by brilliants, brought 29,000 francs; a single large rectangular diamond, 50,500 francs; a pair of splendid ear-rings, with pear-shaped drops, quite out of the common run, 70,500 francs; a necklace, composed of twenty-seven large stones, but sold in detail, (fourteen lots,) 148,500 francs. The total for the first day was 299,000 francs. On the second day, among the most remarkable "lots" disposed of were: A ring of five fine brilliants, 4,400 francs; one of five rubies, 8,000 francs; one of five sapphires, 8,600 francs; a bracelet of diamonds, with eleven sapphires, 13,000 francs; one of brilliants, with fine emeralds, 15,000 francs; a pair of shoulder ornaments, composed of pearls and diamonds, 20,050 francs; three circular ornaments, with large central diamond, 39,000 francs; a Sévigné in diamonds, with large sapphire, 54,000 francs. The silver and silver-gilt plate, in forty-eight lots, 28,000 francs. The second day produced 208,550 francs, and the total of the two 507,550 francs.... Our Paris correspondent writes: "The Odeon Theatre is giving Dumas' 'Jeunesse de Louis XIV.,' which is attracting great attention, and everybody feels bound to see it. Such pieces are brought out in so rich and costly a manner at the present time that they seem entirely new. The costumes are perfect, and made regardless of expense, while the scenery is copied from nature, or from the drawings of the State."

A NEW OPERA COMIQUE.

The Paris Opéra Comique, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has obtained a marked success with "Le Florentin," an opera which had long been completed, and the music of which has been composed by M. Lenepveu. The words are by M. Saint-Georges, who has succeeded in making the opera as attractive from the dramatic as it is from the musical point of view. The plot evokes memories of that brilliant period in the history of Florence known as the epoch of the Medicis, and the conception upon which the interest of the action reposes is that of artistic genius attaining the apogee of its glory, and yet being unable to suppress a secret envy of rival merit. *Andrea Galeotti*, residing at Florence during the reign of Lorenzo the Magnificent, had long enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest painter in the city, but his jealousy is awakened by a report that a brother painter, known by the name of "Le Florentin," is obtaining great renown throughout Italy, and that his style has a marvelous resemblance with his own. It eventually turns out that this is *Angelo*, a former pupil, who, having conceived a deep passion for *Paola*, a young girl taught by *Galeotti*, determined to leave Florence without communicating his sentiments to any one, in order to seek his fortune. When, after an absence of three years, this young man returns to *Galeotti's* house, the latter, who had only heard of the rival painter as "Le Florentin," welcomes his former pupil with great cordiality, and confides to him his jealousy of the anonymous celebrity. *Angelo*, who had brought back with him a picture, destined for the prize which *Duke Laurentio* had offered as an encouragement to native art, determines to have it destroyed, so as not to stand in the way of his old master, though he had hoped with this picture to achieve such renown that he would be justified in asking for the hand of *Paola*. He is not aware that *Andrea Galeotti* is also in love with her, while, to make matters worse, the man whom he had instructed to destroy his picture makes a mistake and burns that of *Galeotti*. The latter, his eyes opened to the identity between "Le Florentin" and *Angelo*, determined to wreak vengeance upon him, and though out of his respect for art he refrains from lacerating the picture of his successful rival, he hires a brigand to assassinate him. Just when it seems as if the murder had been consummated, *Duke Laurentio* arrives at *Galeotti's* house to inform him how nobly *Angelo* had behaved, and the latter, who had been saved from assassination by the artifice of *Galeotti's* model, is reconciled with his old master. The different parts in this opera are singularly well sustained, and its success was assured from the beginning.

### *THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.*

At a late meeting of the Augusta (Ga.) branch of the Southern Historical Society, Gen. W. S. Walker was called upon to speak, and said that as the mind of his little daughter began to unfold, she asked him one day how he lost his leg. "It was shot off, my daughter." And in answer to further inquiries on her part, he explained the reasons which induced him and his fellow-countrymen to go to war. This incident, he said, had convinced him of the necessity for just such work as was contemplated in the organization of the Southern Historical Society. He felt that no pains should be spared in gathering up material which would give to their children and to their children's children a clear insight into the origin, rise, and progress of the Southern Confederacy. The Augusta *Chronicle* adds: "In illustration of the fact that truth will triumph, and high purposes be duly admired, he mentioned the fact that during the presentation of leading characters in a New-York theatre, greatly to the delight of the large audience, the man with the 'inevitable cigar' appeared, and the personation was greeted with wildest applause. Next, Gen. Robert E. Lee was as successfully personated as was possible to any man. The recognition was instant, and the applause that greeted the name and personation of the distinguished Southern General shook the building from pit to dome. There was in that fact an omen for the future—a happy omen, he hoped, for the whole country. He, for one, was for the Union, if we could keep it. If there was any secession in the future, it would be on the part of New-England. The history of Southern soldiery would be a prouder record than any other the nation could show. It would have to take Lee, Johnson, and Stonewall Jackson as exemplars of military genius, and confess that Southern soldiery was the bravest in the world."

### *THE WOMAN PENSION AGENT AT CHICAGO.*

Miss Ada C. Sweet, the Chicago *Times* says, is well worthy of good fortune. Her father, Gen. J. B. Sweet, whose death occurred some months since, at Washington, lost his right arm in his country's service during the war. Miss Ada at once became his scribe and assistant. When he was made Pension Agent in Chicago, in 1869, she took the position of private secretary, and soon acquainted herself with all the details of the office. She was then advanced to chief clerk, and in reality was at the head of the establishment. At about the time of the fire he was removed to make room for Mr. Blakely, and appointed Superintendent of Internal Revenue. The daughter remained in the pension office. The records and papers were burned in the great fire and Miss Sweet undertook the task of filling out the accounts from memory, so that the sufferers might not be deprived of their pension moneys during the long interval that must elapse before the new lists could be procured from Washington. When the lists did come, the checks due were found to agree with hers to within a small amount, and she was highly complimented upon her work by the chief of the Pension Bureau at Washington. Miss Sweet left the agency when her father was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and went with him to Washington as his private Secretary. In this capacity she served till his death, after which she returned to Chicago and the pension office. She was there but a short time, however, when Congressman Farwell and others, who were interested in her, took measures which placed her before President Grant as a candidate for the office held by Blakely. She is about twenty-five years old, intelligent, unassuming, and cultivated.

### *EXPLORATIONS IN THE TERRA DEL FUEGO.*

The Paris *Pays* publishes the following letter addressed to M. Paul De Cassagnac by M. Pertuisset, the explorer of Terra del Fuego:

"In my last expedition my companions and myself traveled over 300 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) without the trace of a road. What most struck us was to see the inhabitants fly before us, and next, the beauty of the country, which we had always heard was so sterile. The south-east and south-west portions are formed of large valleys, in which are found splendid meadows, perhaps the most unique in the world, watered by small rivers with abundance of water; that alone is immense wealth for breeding. The district is not rich in minerals, but the southern portion, which I am now about to visit, is, I understand, different. The Fuegians are a fine race, tall and well made, and the women good-looking. Their skins are white, but their dirtiness is disgusting. They live on shell-fish, game, of which they have a profusion, and guanacos, (the fruit of a species of palm,) and they are nomadic in their habits. Their dwellings are found everywhere, consisting of a hole in the ground, with dried grass to sleep on, and some branches of wood to shelter it from the wind. I believe them to be very inoffensive, as far as I could judge from the three times we were able to approach them. Their weapons consist of bows, their arrows being tipped with a piece of flint or bottle-glass pointed, which they probably find on the sea-shore, and a sling. Those arms are not much to be feared. I am told that the place which I am going to visit is inhabited by tribes more hostile and malicious, but I do not believe the statement."

# WILLIAM M. TWEED.

## FURTHER STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO HIS PRISON LIFE.

*Continued from First Page.*

sympathy at their hands. No influence whatever had been brought to bear upon him in Tweed's favor, and he was prepared to show that the privileges accorded to him were no more than had been previously extended to others, and such, as he considers, may be fairly supposed to come within the limits of the discretionary powers vested in the Commissioners. The explanation he will give the board of the matter he hopes will be ample and entirely satisfactory to the public.

### STATEMENT OF F. S. DEWEY, TWEED'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Foster S. Dewey, formerly Tweed's secretary, and now his business agent, (denominated erroneously in Mr. Lainbeer's report as "Wm." Dewey,) conversed last night with a TIMES reporter in regard to the room which the imprisoned Ex-Tammany chieftain has had appropriated to him in the Penitentiary. He said that he had met Mr. Lainbeer, in the manner described by him, while paying his regular weekly visit to the prison, having been supplied with a pass for that purpose. The room occupied by Mr. Tweed, he said, was certainly more comfortable than a cell, but its furniture he considered was not worth more than $50. Mr. Tweed, he stated, had been assigned to duty in the hospital, and given the room and a little more liberty than other prisoners from purely humanitarian reasons. It became a question with the authorities as to whether or not some relaxation of the prison discipline in his case was not necessary as an absolute necessity of health. Mr. Tweed was extraordinarily corpulent, and to enable him to move about with any comfort he was obliged to have his body tightly bound up with cloths. Already in ill health, his sentence had had a crushing effect upon his nervous system, and his condition at present was really pitiable. No prisoner in the Penitentiary felt his punishment so keenly. His counsel, Mr. Dewey said, had declared that Tweed was justly entitled to gentler treatment than other prisoners. Twelve years' imprisonment for misdemeanor was a sentence unparalleled in the annals of law, and counsel were very confident that it could be set aside when an appeal was made to the higher courts of the State. There was also the disputed point as to the meaning of the term "County Jail," which, it was believed, could be proved was not intended in the law to mean the Penitentiary. Counsel were busy at work preparing a plan of action, by which Mr. Tweed might have his punishment materially lightened, if they did not succeed in clearing him entirely. Meanwhile, as there were legal doubts as to the justice of his conviction and sentence under the law, it was only right that he should be treated with some degree of leniency until these doubts were dissolved. Mr. Dewey said that he felt certain that, in view of the prisoner's physical condition, the authorities could not make any change in his present situation. Indeed, if it was insisted upon that he should be confined in a cell, one would have to be specially constructed for him, as his size would preclude the possibility of his living in the ordinary ones. It was also impossible for him to work like the younger and stronger prisoners. In fact, if strict discipline was enforced in his case his sentence to imprisonment in the Penitentiary would be equivalent to a sentence to death.

# THE INDIANS.

### WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PLAINS SAY ON THE PROSPECT OF HOSTILITIES.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 4.—F. H. Smith, Esq., one of the Indian Commissioners, reached here to-day from the Red Cloud Agency. The other three Commissioners have returned to the Spotted Tail Agency. Mr. Smith says the actual number of whites killed since Jan. 1, by Indians, is six. He reports that the troops at both agencies have been unmolested, and that at the Spotted Tail Agency especially friendly relations with the Indians exist. The Commissioners held several councils at both agencies, with hopeful results. About 6,000 Ogallas, Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes have registered and remain at the Red Cloud Agency, and about 4,000 Brule Sioux are at the Spotted Tail Agency and are expected to register next week. The Commissioners say that the situation has been critical, but that the published statements have been exaggerated. Reports from other sources say that the Commissioners have seen nothing but old rationeaters, and that as soon as grass grows the Indians will resume hostilities.

# DISASTERS AT SEA.

### RESCUE OF A CREW FROM A WATERLOGGED SHIP—SUFFERING OF THE RESCUED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 5.—The bark Director, Capt. Shamper, of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, from Turk's Island, with salt, bound to this port, for orders, arrived yesterday, with deck-house stove in, boats smashed, and other damages. She brings in Capt. Armstrong and the crew of the ship Burmah, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, abandoned at sea March 5. The Burmah sailed from Pensacola Jan. 25, loaded with hard pine, bound for Liverpool, England. Capt. Armstrong reports a series of gales from Feb. 11 to the 28th. On the 25th a heavy squall struck the ship and threw her on her beam-ends. The maintopsail sheet parted, the mainyard was carried away and its sail lost. The gale continued next day with great violence; a heavy sea struck the ship, taking everything in its course, breaking the rail stanchions, smashing boats and bulwarks, and the after-house, which contained nearly all her stores, nautical instruments, clothing, charts, &c. On March 4, when the bark Director sighted them, they had only one barrel of wet bread on board, and were pretty well used up.

The Director had two of her best boats smashed, their smallest boat only remaining, and with one of her bows broken. This was repaired as rapidly as possible, and she arrived alongside the Burmah, but could take only three of the crew at each load. Great credit is due Capt. Shamper for the skillful manner in which he handled his vessel so as to get all on board.

In latitude 27° north, longitude 31° west, Capt. Armstrong reports, Feb. 3, passing a vessel bottom upward. She had a single bottom, was painted black, and had the appearance of a vessel of 300 or 400 tons.

### DISASTERS ON OUR COAST.

LEWES, Del., April 5.—The schooner General Sheridan was hauled off Two-mile Beach last night by the revenue cutter Crawford. She threw over one-sixth of her cargo of oysters.

The schooner Willie Swett, with a cargo of oysters, is ashore at Cold Spring, hilged and full of water.

ROCKLAND, Me., April 5.—The schooner Arkansas, of and for this port from Boston, capsized off the harbor to-day. She had on board a quantity of meal in bags, the shifting of which, it is conjectured, may have caused the disaster. The United States revenue cutter Dobbin and a schooner went to the Arkansas, but returned, unable to right her, and she will probably sink.

# POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

*New-England.*—Postmasters Appointed—Winkworth S. Allan, Corinna Centre, Penobscot County, Me.; Eben Lancaster, East Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc County, Me.; Tilton A. Elliott, Monroe Centre, Waldo County, Me.; Isaiah Gould, Monticello, Aroostook County, Me.; Mrs. Harriet R. Lewis, Unity, Sullivan County, N. H.; George M. Fletcher, Moretown, Washington County, Vt.; Henry L. Harris, Wardsborough, Windham County, Vt.; Geo. C. Collester, North Blanford, Hampden County, Mass.; James D. Wright, Westvale, Middlesex County, Mass.; Royal E. Hayes, Torrington, Litchfield County, Conn.; Samuel Willis, Windermere, Tolland County, Conn.; Thos. A. Gardner, Kingston, Washington County, R. I.; Wm. H. Pierce, Tiverton, Four Corners, Newport County, R. I. Name Changed—New-Alstead, Cheshire County, N. H., to East Alstead. Discontinued—Siasconset, Nantucket County, Mass.

*New-York.*—Postmasters Appointed—Martin D. Titsworth, Adams Centre, Jefferson County; John H. Cronk, Chittenango Station, Madison County; Charles Marx, College Point, Queens County; C. B. Hancock, Coopersville, Clinton County; Philip H. Danforth, East Salem, Washington County; William A. Hare, Georgetown, Madison County; Edward Edwards, Glen, Montgomery County; George A. Aldrick, Kennedy, Chautauqua County; Silas P. Campbell, New-Lebanon Centre, Columbia County; H. L. Reed, North Greenwich, Washington County; Charles M. Clark, Riker's Hollow, Steuben County; Charles Traver, West Perth, Fulton County; Henry L. Root, Whitney's Crossings, Allegany County.

*New-Jersey.*—Postmasters Appointed—Levi O. Richardson, Heptacong, Morris County; Henry V. D. Voorhees, Hopewell, Morris County; E. V. Garthwaite, Roselle, Union County; Samuel A. Oliver, Wrightstown, Burlington County.

*Pennsylvania.*—Names Changed—Richmond Centre, Berks County, to Moselem Springs; Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon County, to Petersburg; Whitehallville, Bucks County, to Chalfont. Postmasters Appointed—Tilghman H. Seider, East Texas, Lehigh County; D. Webster Yeakley, Flourtown, Montgomery County; Henry H. Rosenberger, Fountainville, Bucks County; John D. Shafer, Franklin Mills, Fulton County; S. W. Frey, Gowen, Luzerne County; Mrs. C. H. Hebner, Greenfield, Erie County; John Fullager, Hokendauqua, Lehigh County; M. W. Ritchie, Irish Ripple, Lawrence County; Edward Whitling, Lamartine, Clarion County; Samuel Kinsley, Orrstown, Franklin County; Daniel E. Artz, Sacramento, Schuylkill County; James C. Kennerdell, Witherups, Venango County.

*Maryland.*—Postmaster Appointed—John J. Freesley, Oxford, Talbot County.

# THE WEATHER.

### SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 6—1 A. M.—The storm centre on Saturday night over the Indian Territory has moved north-eastward to the lower lakes; from its path southward to the Gulf it was accompanied by cloudy and rainy weather and fresh to brisk southerly winds, which conditions have extended over the Middle Atlantic States during the evening; from the same northward to Iowa and the lake region by cloudy weather, snow and fresh to brisk east to north winds. Cloudy weather, light snow and sleet and south-east to south-west winds are now prevailing over New-England.

The rivers have risen at Marietta, Louisville, Nashville, and New-Orleans, but fallen at Cincinnati and Cairo.

### PROBABILITIES.

*The storm centre over the lower lakes will move down the St. Lawrence Valley, followed by clearing weather and north to west winds over the Middle States and lake region on Monday, and over New-England on Monday afternoon and night.*

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States winds veering to westerly, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasionally light rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Missouri generally clear weather and south-west to west winds.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasionally light snow, and south-west to north-west winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

### IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 42° | 21° | 3:30 P. M. | 45° | 35° |
| 6 A. M. | 40° | 22° | 6 P. M. | 47° | 35° |
| 9 A. M. | 43° | 26° | 9 P. M. | 40° | 30° |
| 12 M. | 45° | 36° | 12 P. M. | 39° | 37° |

Average temperature yesterday.....31°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....42½°

### SNOW IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A snow-storm began here about 5 o'clock this morning, and continued nearly twelve hours, about six inches of snow having fallen.

### SNOW-STORMS IN CANADA.

LONDON, Ontario, April 5.—A heavy snow storm set in this morning, and still continues. Over a foot of snow is on the ground to-night. Sleighing has recommenced.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 5.—There was a heavy snow storm here this afternoon. It is still snowing, and there are about six inches of snow on the ground.

### PULLMAN'S RAILWAY CARS.

The London *Times* of March 23, prints the following remarks upon the introduction into England of the palace cars so popular in the United States:

"It has for some time been rumored," says the *Times*, "that the Directors of the Midland Railway Company were about to introduce into England the system of 'palace cars,' which has rendered American traveling, notwithstanding the distances to be accomplished, not only comfortable, but even luxurious. The rumor was fortunately well-founded, and although the general public will have to wait a few weeks longer for the privileges about to be accorded to them, the cars are quite ready for use. On Saturday a train composed of four of them made a trip to Bedford and back, for the purpose of exhibiting the chief peculiarities of the system.

The new cars were constructed in America, at the works of the Pullman Company, at Detroit, and were sent over piecemeal, to be put together at the Midland Company's works at Derby. They differ from those used on the American lines in being somewhat narrower, a difference rendered necessary by the smaller available space between the up and down lines of rail, as well as between the near rail and the platform, but in all other respects they are like the conveyances with which visitors to the United States are so familiar. Of those used on Saturday two were 'parlor' and two were 'drawing-room and sleeping cars.' Between these there are many points in common, as well as certain differences.

The *Times* then devotes much space to a minute description of the cars, continuing thus:

"The perfection of the Pullman system, however, does not depend wholly, or even chiefly, upon the cars themselves. The Messrs. Pullman owe much of their success to the extreme care which they have exercised in the selection of their car attendants, in the maintenance of the most scrupulous cleanliness, and in providing that everything comprised under the head of service, from the arrangement of the dinner-tables to the soap and towels in the lavatories, the very best of its kind. The sleeping cars in England will be in demand chiefly for long journeys. But few people, and especially few ladies, will hesitate to exchange the confined boxes in which we now travel, with a possibility of unpleasant companions, with a certainty of being covered by blacks and half choked by dust, and with the hurry, crowding, and discomfort of the refreshment bars, for the light, handsome, clean, and well-ventilated rooms in which there is power to move freely about from place to place, in which there will usually be passengers enough to render the most timid lady entirely comfortable, and in which a trained servant is at call, ready at any time to bring any refreshment that may be asked for, and that the commissariat of the cars will furnish. In America this commissariat is very complete, in England it will probably be more limited.

As regards the question of safe traveling, the Pullman cars have many advantages. The great strength of their flooring, to which we have already referred, would carry them with little injury through collisions or shocks by which English carriages would be smashed to pieces; and, as they are all fitted with the Westinghouse air-brake, they are effectually protected against one of the most common sources of danger. The arrangement of their springs and bogies almost entirely destroys the oscillation with which we are only too familiar, and the cars at the highest speeds run with well-nigh absolute smoothness. The visitors to Bedford on Saturday were asked to write their names in a book, and they did so without the smallest difficulty when the train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. It will be quite possible for a busy man to devote much of the time spent on a railway to his correspondence, and the rest, if it so please him, to sleep.

The cars are to be placed, in the first instance, upon the line from St. Pancras to Liverpool, and as soon as the direct line to Liverpool from Woodley Junction is open for traffic. The directors propose to run the sleeping cars late at night—say after the London theatres are closed—and to shunt them on to a siding at Liverpool, where the occupants may finish their slumbers undisturbed, and may rise and depart when they are inclined. The arrangement with the Pullman Company is that they supply cars and attendants, and take the extra charge above first-class fare which will be demanded from those who occupy them. The amount of this charge is not yet settled, but it will probably range from half a crown to half a sovereign, according to length of journey.

We understand that the public are indebted to Mr. Allport, the well-known manager of the Midland Railway, for the introduction of the cars into this country; but the enterprise of the Pullman Company, now that they have crossed the Atlantic, will not be limited to England. A drawing-room and sleeping car was dispatched last week to France, and will be exhibited in all the chief cities of the continent."

### THE LATE JUDGE HALL.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that there has been found in a memorandum book which the late Judge Hall opened on the day he entered Mr. Fillmore's office the following entry:

Clerk and student at law in M. Fillmore's office, Aurora. Motto—Integrity, industry, and perseverance will lead to honor, riches, and universal esteem.
N. K. HALL.
JULY 4, 1829.

### MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The steam-ship Weser, which left Bremen March 21 and Southampton March 24, reached this port yesterday. The mail news thus at hand is later by two days.

# ITALY.

## AN ANNIVERSARY—LOWER CLASS LIFE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

We have had a discharge of twenty guns from the summit of the Pincio this morning to remind us that this is the birthday of the reigning Prince, and also of the first-born son, who is to succeed to the sovereignty of Italy. There are enough prophets of disaster who shake their heads with their sapient doubts about new links being added to the royal chain, and believe, or affect to believe, that Pope or President will seize the reins of State and the direction of affairs. They grope in the darkness, with which they have surrounded themselves, to find facts to prove that the present State is temporary, and the movement for improvement is an impossible attempt, and the thought of it nonsense. They have no confidence in any system of governing, except that of the good old time, when the Inquisition could pinch and torture the flesh into submission to any decrees touching dogmatic interests, and regulating the conduct of political society. For our own part we do not believe that any possible pressure can make Italy go back. The lot of this country is irrevocably cast with that of nations which have accepted, and are giving practical application to, the principle of individual responsibility and human progress. While we are republicans, we are not *doctrinaires* or propagandists, and are willing that Italy shall try her experiment with a liberal monarchy. There is about as much freedom under the actual Constitution as there need be in any country, and the Italians by their good conduct are showing that they are worthy of it. But liberty is an expensive thing, and there are only a few countries in the world rich or strong enough to bear the burden of it.

### LIFE AMONG THE LOWER CLASSES.

The rapid increase in the cost of living in Rome has made the question of prices of the necessaries of life a serious one to the non-proprietor class, whose pay for daily labor is the most miserable pittance that can be imagined as a compensation for wearisome toil. Meat long ago disappeared as an article of food among these classes, and wine, in the past considered an indispensable life-element, is, even in the tail and fag-end of the poorest qualities, rapidly following meat. Bread, and that of the hardest and coarsest kind, is the last staff and crutch upon which the laborer has to lean. This week a public meeting has been held to report upon the actual condition, and to hear suggestions as to modes by which relief may be brought about. It is not true, as has been reported, that free soup shops and cheap kitchens have been opened in a half-dozen or more of the suppressed convents. Some of the convents have always been places at whose doors, on certain days of the week, a thick *minestra* has been served out to some of the most miserable of the out-door pauper population; but that kind of aid has not reached those who are in condition to follow some kind of laborious calling. It is now proposed to establish cheap eating-places, where what is called a dinner may be had at from seven to ten cents. Also the opening of people's markets is recommended, where there can be no forestalling of prices, and sales made at the smallest possible advance on first cost. Mendicity increases in spite of the energetic effort made to check it or put it out of sight in hospitals and houses of charity. The question of pauperism is a sad and serious one, and, practically viewed, really much more weighty than that of the apostolic succession or the infallibility of the Pope—questions that agitate Christian society and threaten to set whole continents by the ears. The starvation prices paid for labor here give very little hope for improvement in the social condition, from generation to generation, of those who depend upon toil. Think of a family supported upon forty cents a day, earned by the husband, and father, perhaps, of two or three children—for that is the price paid for rough labor—the price of an ordinary lunch for a single person in the United States. Let the dissatisfied laborer or mechanic in America, who earns from two to four dollars per day, reflect and profit by the lesson taught by the condition of European labor. In America, with prudence, there is opportunity to put by something for a rainy day, or lay the foundation of what in time may become a fortune. Not so here. In nine cases out of ten the lot of father and son is the same, and does not change in a succession of generations. There is natural wealth, undeveloped, in the region of Rome, which, if utilized by labor, might contribute a good deal to better the condition of the whole community. Tens of thousands of acres of campagna lands within sight of the towers of Rome, are lying waste, under the false system of economy of centuries past, which the Church has used its influence to promote. In any other city than Rome the night-soil would long before this have been turned to use to fertilize the farm and garden lands, instead of being conducted, as it is, into the badly-constructed sewers to run to waste in the Tiber, and add another element of unhealthiness to a populous town. All this, it is to be hoped, is to be changed, for a good beginning has been made by the new Government, which is but the first step in a great revolution yet to go on.

### THE SEASON.

We are getting well toward the Spring season, and yet the atmosphere continues to have the chilliness of the Italian Midwinter. The past three months have been unusually dry; but the cold has been continuous, and to all but natives of the country fires have been necessary. Italians, accustomed to their own climate, suffer less than foreigners from the frigid damp which generally makes up a large part of the season when the sun is in the south. The Sabine mountains have been covered with snow all Winter, and they are still beautiful objects in the distance, with their shining silver mantles. Italian houses are not comfortable, according to our notions, and there is generally a good deal of scolding among those going through their first experience. The windows are badly constructed, and the cold air is freely sifted through their innumerable interstices. What surprises one is that in houses now building the last thing thought of is to introduce any improvement in this important particular. For two days this week we have been feeling the tingle of the whip of the driver of the car of the vernal equinox. Black clouds have rushed across the sky, pushed by gusts of winds so violent as to make thick walls tremble. Yesterday morning, in looking out of the window, we enjoyed the prospect of all the roofs covered an inch thick with snow. People were rubbing their ears, or covering their noses from the attacks of the northern blasts, as we might imagine them at Quebec, or in the cities of Russia on the Baltic coast.

### THE CHURCHES IN LENT.

Mid-Lent was passed yesterday, and preaching has begun once more in the churches. I have made the circuit of some of them, to prove with my own senses the quality of the eloquence of the orators—who are mostly monks of the order of *predicatori*—and the number in attendance. There are no famous preachers this year, and the interest of the public does not seem to be great. On Sundays the attendance is largest, and a few days back, at the discourse by Cardinal Guidi in the Minerva Church, on the occasion of the celebration of the sixth centinary of St. Thomas Aquinas, a crowd of several thousand assembled. Most of the theatres have been open during Lent, and as for social amusements in general little distinction has been made between this and any other season. In this particular the contrast is great with the rigidity under the former Government, which, by special license, allowed only one place of amusement to open its doors. *Apropositо* of the honors paid to the memory of St. Thomas Aquinas in the Minerva Church—the brilliant lighting up, and the crowded pageant reminded one of the past, and seemed like the first hint of a wish to return to the use of the old illusive shows. Several thousand candles, set in sconces, with innumerable crystal pendants, gave to the architecture of this restored church of the Dominican friars the fanciful beauty of a brilliant spectacle of the stage. The biographer of St. Thomas tells us that after his death extraordinary honors were paid to his memory. Besides the title of *angelic doctor* given to him, he was called the *angel of the schools*, the *eagle of divines*, and the *fifth doctor of the church*. On a visit to Rome Aquinas distinguished himself with a neat repartee. Being in a closet with Innocent IV., when an officer brought him a large sum of money produced by the sale of absolutions and indulgences, the Pope said, "You see, young man, the age of the Church is passed in which she said, 'Silver and gold have I none.'" "True, Holy Father," replied the angelic doctor, "but the age is also passed in which she can say to a paralytic, 'Rise up and walk!'" In our time among Catholic States—*Videlicet*, Spain, Poland, and Mexico.

# THE DANGERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

We print below the concluding paragraphs of Major Bundy's lecture on "The Relations Between the State and National Governments," delivered at the Cooper Union on Saturday evening last:

"It is high time for the people to take care lest the most elaborate and complex machinery ever devised for effecting the purposes of a Government should fail, because of a neglect of those 'checks and balances' which our fathers deemed not only wise, but absolutely indispensable. It is possible to so interpret the powers and increase the functions of the Federal Government that the States shall become as powerless as are the counties in any State; that, under constitutional forms and by the steady enlargement of established precedents, there shall be reared in this country the most powerful, relentless, all-embracing, and outrageous despotism ever known on the face of the earth—for the very refinements and enlightenments of our civilization make men all the more sensitive to the exactions and wrongs of power, and the less able to effectually resist the sort of reckless, ambitious, thick-skinned, shameless, and unprincipled politicians, who are becoming too well known and too influential in our politics. The tools of despotism are at hand. They are more adroit, acute, and relentless than ever a Cæsar had to work with. The growth of classes who have lost courage and manhood, and practical patriotism in winning wealth, furnishes an increasing constituency who are ready to strengthen the central power, to desire a 'splendid' Government, and to welcome the establishment of absolutism under any form. When ambitious Governors lower the dignity which rightly belongs to the Chief Magistracy of a State, and betray the high trusts it imposes, by using all its patronage and power merely to promote their election to the Federal Senate, something must be wrong in our politics. The fact is too suggestive to have escaped the attention of close observers of the events of the past thirty years. It is one of the symptoms of a false and dangerous tendency. The unsurpassed and beneficent manner in which the States can conserve their own rights and dignity, add to the respectability of their domestic politics, and resist the encroachments of Federal power is by refusing to ask the General Government to do what they can and ought to do for themselves. In the line of this dignified and conservative policy our own State has set an example that cannot be too highly, or too often, commended.

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The same terrible emergency that betrayed the weakness of the Federal Government revealed the tremendous reserved strength that was in the Governments of the States. While Lincoln was trying to gather up the reins; while Seward was serenely dreaming; while the Federal Army was furnishing skilled leaders to rebellion and many cold-hearted officers for the recruiting service; while Congress was bewildered and Washington was besieged; while from the national capitol there went out to the people little to cheer or direct a brave people, the heroic Andrew had thrown away the scabbard of his sword of State, and held the splendid old Bay State compact, firm, organized, and ready to hurl itself against the enemies of the nation; and the no less heroic Morton was prepared to use his power, as Governor of Indiana and leader of all her loyal sons, with equal vigor, promptness, and effect, while little Rhode Island assumed noble dimensions under the direction of her Sprague and Burnside. From Maine to California the loyal States were equal to the occasion—dread and exigent as it was. The State Governments anticipated every call; demanded their right to do more than was asked of them; held the Government up to its work; rebuked false representatives at Washington; took in hand the whole business, and what a business it was!—of organizing, equipping, arming, officering, and forwarding men; took care of their wounded sons on the field and supplied them even with delicacies; did everything that any Government could in under any emergency or with the greatest stimulus to act. It was well on in the history of the war before the National Government really got good hold of the immense machine it had to run, and to the end State pride animated our volunteers, and inspired them with a noble and generous rivalry. Why did not utter anarchy follow the events that immediately preceded and followed Mr. Lincoln's assassination? At Washington there was rottenness, treason, cowardice, nervelessness, and confusion, but the people—the loyal people—were patriots. They had, in each State, a Government that was true and that was their own. It was a Government that fulfilled all the domestic purposes of a government. Under its protection, by the aid of its machinery, through legal methods and without revolutionary processes, they could live in peace and security, and could organize and send out armies for the salvation of the Union. The States were long-established realities. They were something more than mere parts of the Union. They were the solid pillars on which the Union rested. They saved the Union. Now, let us save the States!"

### A COLORED FOLKS' REVIVAL.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives an account of the incidents attending a revival meeting at the Loring Street Church, in that city. It says: "As we entered the low, square, kerosene-lighted room, about 10 o'clock, a brother was kneeling on the floor in prayer. At first his voice could barely be heard, but as his slow thoughts came faster, his voice rose, he threw himself forward until his head touched the floor, then backward, and leaping to his feet, spun round like a top, and shouted a torrent of incoherent ejaculations, while the congregation, in spectrian tones, chanted and moaned, 'Go on brother!' 'Stir up the Lord!' 'He'll hear you!' 'Go for Him!' &c. Suddenly the prayer ceased. In an instant a girl began to sing, and, with one accord, the congregation flocked round her, shouting as a chorus, 'Hail, O Hail! The Lord is coming pretty soon.' Over and over again, they sang it, each time after a recitation, the favorite being, 'Job he was a patient man, and all the hills shall skip like lambs. Hail, O! Hail,' &c., the latter to the campaign tune of 'I'll be my money on a bob-tailed nag, du-da, du-da, da.' Presently the principal singers began clapping their hands, and in a moment the company burst into a rhythmic tramp, accompanied by the wildest contortions and clappings. Another prayer followed, and wilder music broke forth. The sexton moved the settees, took off the stove covers, and appeared to be getting ready for business. The tune was a plantation melody, this time, and the words a medley, chiefly a repetition of—

'The Lord am coming,
I hear His horses' feet;
Don't you hear them, brother,
On the golden street?'

In the midst of the chant a brother fell gasping on the floor, but, instead of helping him up, the whole audience crowded round, singing and leaping twice as furiously as before. The women caught the infection, and, three or four taking hold of each other, would leap until all fell exhausted on the floor. One girl actually became insane for the time, and jump she would and did, lifting two men, who tried to hold her, from the floor with every bound. The second chant lasted twenty minutes by the clock, and the third was in progress at 11:20, the congregation now in the ring of singers standing on settees and watching the proceedings with bated breath."

### CURIOSITIES OF THE MONT DE PIETE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the late movement organized in Paris for the purpose of restoring pawned articles to their owners, brought into fresh prominence the fact well known to those acquainted with the least prosperous among the working classes, that goods gratuitously restored are usually pledged again directly. The Mont de Piété is, indeed, less the resort of the indigent than the bank of the small tradesman, who often pledges a part of his stock to meet an urgent call for cash. The dangerous game is also frequently played by persons having valuable material to make up. "A dressmaker," says M. Maxime du Camp on this subject, "receives stuff wherewith to make a dress. She has just finished one, the trimming of which she is to provide, but she has no money. She then pledges the untouched material, and buys her trimmings with the sum advanced upon it. If she is paid on delivery, she redeems the new stuff with the amount received; if not, she still obtains it by pledging her watch till such time as her bill is paid." The practice of constantly repledging the same article sometimes leads to absurd results. A certain umbrella was known to have been pledged for forty-seven successive years. This curiosity, which was completely coated with pawn-tickets, was redeemed by a benevolent person and sent to its owner, who was deeply offended at the liberty taken. A white calico curtain pledged in 1823, on which 35 francs 60 centimes had been paid by the owner, was sold in 1872 for 5 francs.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

Prof. Proctor gives his last matinée to-day, at Association Hall, on "Other Suns than Ours."

A fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the premises of Philip Heine, at No. 130 Norfolk street, caused $100 damage.

Annie Clark, aged twenty-three, was severely burned, yesterday, by her clothes taking fire from a stove in her apartments.

Thomas Gilmartin, aged twenty-four, while playing with some comrades at No. 205 West Houston street, fell and fractured his leg.

The iron foundry of Farrell Logan, Nos. 55 and 57 Goerck street, was discovered on fire yesterday, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

The remains of an unknown man were found last evening floating in the North River, at the foot of Thirty-second street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The Norwegian steam-corvette Balder, Commander Virgin, arrived at this port yesterday, and anchored off the Battery. The Balder mounts six guns, and has a crew of 219 officers and men.

C. C. Leigh, Rev. Dr. A. Taylor, Dr. Dio Lewis, and others, addressed a temperance meeting, attended mostly by women, at the Central Methodist Church, in Fourteenth street, yesterday.

The sale of Harry Genet's mansion, which was to have taken place on the 16th ult., will come off to-day, if no further proceedings be taken by those interested to arrest the action of the Sheriff.

Charles Newhardt and John Mahloy, both well known to the Police, were arrested, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the liquor store of Wm. Shaden, at No. 38 Clinton street, and stealing therefrom cigars and liquors worth $30. They were held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

## BROOKLYN.

Matin Kelly, a servant living in Union street, while on a visit to her mother at No. 180 Richard street, becoming alarmed during a dispute, jumped out of the second story window, and received severe internal injuries.

At a late hour Saturday night a fire occurred at the residence of Dr. Young, No. 110 Johnson street, caused by throwing red-hot cinders in a barrel. The building, owned by Mrs. Weaver, was damaged $500. Insured in the Nassau and Phenix Companies of this City.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lecture in Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., this evening. Subject—"Manhood and Money."

The body of Ida Fuller, aged eight years, a daughter of the Captain of a canal-boat lying at the coal docks in Hoboken, was recovered from the river near the coal docks yesterday. She had fallen into the water on Saturday night while endeavoring to remove a cat from her father's boat.

Easter service was held in the several churches throughout the State. Many of the churches were handsomely decorated with flowers, &c., and in some special choral arrangements had been made. Rev. Phœbe A. Hannaford entered upon her duties as the Pastor of the Universalist Church on Summit avenue, and preached morning and evening to crowded houses.

## LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Thomas McMaby, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Glen Cove for the past twenty-one years, tendered his resignation to the Vestry on Friday, having accepted a call elsewhere.

Burglars entered the house of an Irishman named Patrick Donnelly on Saturday night. The family knew nothing about it until morning, when they were astonished to find that the house had been stripped of furniture, clothing, &c., besides $47 in money. It is supposed that chloroform was used. There is no clue to the thieves.

### A COLORED SNEAK-THIEF AWAITING IDENTIFICATION.

During the past five or six weeks the inhabitants of the Eighteenth and other adjoining precincts have suffered from the depredations of a colored man, who, under the pretense of poverty, went to a number of private houses, delivering a note, asking for assistance, to the servant who answered the bell, and stating that he wished it to be delivered to the occupant of the house; but when the servant turned to present the note he immediately stripped the hall-rack of any articles of clothing upon it, and made his escape. Several complaints were made to the officers of the Eighteenth Precinct, who kept a look out for the thief, and on Friday night Officer Pratt succeeded in arresting a colored man, who gave the name of Thomas Rufus. He had stolen an overcoat from the hall of the residence of James F. Cox, No. 107 East Twenty-fifth street, by operating in the manner stated. The Police, however, although feeling confident they have caught hold of the individual who has so long eluded them, are unable to make a clear case against him, owing to the fact that the servant to whom he delivered the note is unable to identify him. He has been remanded by Capt. Tynan to the Eighteenth Precinct, and the Police hope that those who have lost articles of clothing in the manner described will call on the Captain at the station-house for the purpose of giving such information as will lead to his identification. It is believed that this is the same man who has been guilty of the numerous robberies of this kind which have taken place within the last six months in the upper parts of the City.

### THE LINGERING WINTER.

After the severity of the weather on Saturday, which was, perhaps, one of the most disagreeable days experienced during the season, it was hoped that the Easter festival would be ushered in yesterday with something of the mildness of a genial Spring day. These anticipations, however, were not realized. The day was raw and gusty, and, although the wind did not blow so fiercely as on the day previous, and the clouds of dust which swept along the principal avenues and thoroughfares were, perhaps, a trifle less exasperating, yet the condition of the weather during the entire day was such as to render the streets anything but agreeable to the crowds of people that visited the churches. Seldom were these edifices attended by larger congregations. Few persons ventured outside their dwellings, except while attending the morning and evening services, and in consequence the Central Park and the various squares in the City were not frequented. The cars were running for the most part with very few passengers on all the street railroads, and the traffic on the Staten Island boats and those running to Harlem and High Bridge, which were crowded on previous Sundays, was very little. About 8:30 o'clock in the evening a thick, drizzling rain began to fall, which continued until a late hour. The wind, too, became more furious, and the streets were soon entirely deserted.

### THE CHARITY CONCERT.

At a meeting of the joint committee who managed the entertainment for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, held at Sommerville Art Gallery on Saturday, resolutions were adopted tendering their own behalf, and in the name of the poor of New-York, and their best thanks to the distinguished artistes, Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mme. Alice Maresi, Messrs. Henry Wieniawski, Campanini, Del Puente, Nannetti, P. S. Gilmore and band, E. Muzio, Behrens, and Pattison, and the German Leiderkranz for their invaluable services so generously contributed on the occasion of the grand charity concert, at the Academy of Music, on the 28th of March. They also tender their thanks to Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, and offer their sympathy for the severe indisposition which prevented her from taking part in the concert. They also desire to thank the ladies under whose sanction and patronage the concert was given, and tender their obligations to the following journals for their unsolicited generosity in donating the entire amount of their bills for advertising: *Tribune*, hymn lasted twenty minutes by the clock, and the third was in progress at 11:20, the congregation now in the ring of singers standing on settees and watching the proceedings with bated breath."

### CURIOSITIES OF THE MONT DE PIETE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that the late movement organized in Paris for the purpose of restoring pawned articles to their owners, brought into fresh prominence the fact well known to those acquainted with the least prosperous among the working classes, that goods gratuitously restored are usually pledged again directly. The Mont de Piété is, indeed, less the resort of the indigent than the bank of the small tradesman, who often pledges a part of his stock to meet an urgent call for cash. The dangerous game is also frequently played by persons having valuable material to make up. "A dressmaker," says M. Maxime du Camp on this subject, "receives stuff wherewith to make a dress. She has just finished one, the trimming of which she is to provide, but she has no money. She then pledges the untouched material, and buys her trimmings with the sum advanced upon it. If she is paid on delivery, she redeems the new stuff with the amount received; if not, she still obtains it by pledging her watch till such time as her bill is paid." The practice of constantly repledging the same article sometimes leads to absurd results. A certain umbrella was known to have been pledged for forty-seven successive years. This curiosity, which was completely coated with pawn-tickets, was redeemed by a benevolent person and sent to its owner, who was deeply offended at the liberty taken. A white calico curtain pledged in 1823, on which 35 francs 60 centimes had been paid by the owner, was sold in 1872 for 5 francs.

### THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD SOLD.

On Saturday afternoon the auction sale of the Montclair Railroad took place at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. The first bid was $5,800 by a person supposed to be acting for Mr. Tilden. The next bid was from Mr. A. Guest, a Wall street broker, who put it up to $16,000, at which it was sold to him. It is said that there are two mortgages on the road amounting to $6,000,000 which must be settled by the purchaser. In addition there are several unsettled claims for right of way. A number of New-Jersey farmers who were present put in their claims in this respect. It was stated that several capitalists who attended the sale, were deterred from making any offers for the road in consequence of the statement made as to the extent of the claims for right of way. Mr. Jordan, the Cashier of the National Bank, who is said to be well acquainted with the affairs of the road, stated that the holders of first and second mortgage bonds are fully secured against any loss.

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN NEW-JERSEY.

The ensuing week promises to be

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, April 4, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the executors of Patrick Lynch, deceased, sold a fifteen years' lease of the three-story brick house, with lot 18 by 88, No. 239 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, ground rent $300 per annum, for $1,610; purchaser, J. H. Lynch. The same firm also sold, under the direction of J. Nelson Tappan, Esq., assignee, a five years' lease of the premises Nos. 12 and 14 College place, with the three upper floors of Nos. 63 and 65 Murray street, adjoining the premises, being rented at the rate of $3,400 per year, and sub-let at $6,000, for $4,000, the purchaser being Henry J. Cullen, Jr. Sands & Garrettson, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, James W. Cairnes, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 100, situate on Union avenue, east side, 350 feet north of Hoffman street, Fordham, (Twenty-third Ward,) for $920, to Mrs. F. McKeon. No other business was transacted, the legal sales by James M. Miller of a house and lot on East Fifty-second street, west of Fourth avenue, being adjourned to the 8th inst., and legal sale by Hugh N. Camp of property on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, being postponed to May 2.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, April 4, amounts to $363,665, as against $170,975, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, March 28. Business during the week has been somewhat more active, and the prices realized at legal sales have been a trifle better.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions proposed for the present week are as noted in the list below, and among those to occur we would direct the special attention of investors to the sale of Brooklyn property in that city to-day by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and to the important sale to-morrow by E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, of valuable improved City property. The list of transactions for the week is as follows, all at the Exchange unless otherwise specified:

*To-day, (Monday,) April 6.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 42, and extension 18 feet deep, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 22 East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue; also, the two five-story English-basement brick houses, each 15.9 by 65, with lots 98.9 feet deep, Nos. 50 and 52 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 111.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, north side, 329.2 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court sale of a house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sales of the following improved property located in that city: Two four-story brown-stone front houses, each 20 by 40, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 99 and 101 Lewis avenue, north-east corner of Pulaski street; two two-story and basement brick houses and lots, Nos. 72 and 74 Albany avenue, near Atlantic avenue; one three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 40, with lot 14 feet deep, on Lexington avenue, between Reid and Stuyvesant avenues; one two-story and basement house, 16.8 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 103 Kosciusko street, between Nostrand and Marcy avenues; four two-story and basement cottages and lots, Nos. 60½, 62, 64, and 66 Cedar street, between Myrtle and Evergreen avenues; one three-story brick store, 20 by 45, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 280 Hewes street, south-east corner of Harrison avenue; one house and lot, No. 282 Hewes street, adjoining above; four four-story frame houses, one shop, and plot of land 50 by 100, Nos. 227 and 229 Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; one two-story cottage house, and lot No. 5 Russell street, near Meeker avenue, and one two-story cottage house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 261 Withers street. Also, the following building lots: Atlantic avenue, south side; Pacific street, north side, and Albany avenue, west side, ten lots; Atlantic avenue, south side, 87 feet west of Albany avenue, three lots; Baltic street, north side, between Kingston and Albany avenues, ten lots, each 20 by 150; Sixteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, five lots; President street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, nine lots, and Magnolia street, south side, between Bushwick and Evergreen avenues, four lots.

*Tuesday, April 7.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale to close the estate of Hugh Maxwell, deceased, of the following valuable City real estate: No. 109 Water street, near Wall, four-story brick building, leased for one year from May 1, 1874, at $4,500; Nos. 25 and 27 Cedar street, between William and Pearl streets, four-story brick building, leased for one year from May 1, 1874, at $3,000; No. 28 Cedar street, between William and Pearl streets, four-story brick building, leased until May 1, 1875, at $2,000; No. 2 Liberty street, near William, six-story brick building, leased until May 1, 1876, at $4,250; No. 17 Bedford street, between West Houston and Downing streets, three-story brick building, now being enlarged and rebuilt; No. 205 East Twenty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, stable leased until May 1, 1877, at $750; No. 207 East Twenty-fourth street, stable leased until May 1, 1877, at $750; No. 210 East Twenty-fourth street, shop leased until May 1, 1877, at $750; No. 212 East Twenty-fourth street, shop leased until May 1, 1877, at $750; Nos. 204 and 206 East Twenty-fifth street, stables leased until May 1, 1877, at $1,000, and Nos. 327, 329, and 331 Third avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, three-story brick building, with coal-yard in the rear, leased until May 1, 1877, at $1,200. Also, partition sale of the desirable leasehold property No. 63 Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Thirteenth street, known as the Wadsworth House, embracing a lot 39.3 by 100 on the avenue, and lot 50 by 103.3 in rear, fronting on street, with four-story brown-stone-front buildings thereon; lease from Spingler estate having fourteen years to run, with renewals of twenty-one years each. Also, public auction sale of the three-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 14 Lafayette place, east side, 100 feet north of East Fourth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court sale—Robert L. Reade, Esq., Referee—of the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 18 by 50, with lots 74 feet deep, Nos. 100 and 102 East Seventy-fourth street, south-east corner of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale—John Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee—of the four-story brick house, 25 by 40, with lot 50 feet deep, No. 25 Sheriff street, west side, 62.6 feet north of Broome street. Also, similar sale—N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee—of the house, with lot 21 by 100.5, No. 24 West Forty-fifth street, south side, 529 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., on the property, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale by order of Thomas Tone, owner, of a plot of eleven lots, five of the same being on One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, and six on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Seventh avenue, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of two brick and four frame dwellings. Also, Supreme Court sale of a house, 17.7 by 100.10, on East Forty-sixth street, south side, 428.10 feet west of Avenue A.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on west Twenty-first street, north side, 180 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 100.8, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 136.3 feet east of Avenue A.

By J. Coles, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 584 Pacific street, Brooklyn, near Prospect Park.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Yonkers, Westchester County, at Radford Hall, at 7:30 P. M., public auction sale of 150 choice lots, located respectively on Fort Field, Dartmouth, Jessamine, Stone, Briggs, and Halladay avenues. The auction will be accompanied with a concert and other attractions.

*Wednesday, April 8.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale to close the estate of Lewis Phillips, deceased, the plot of ground 35 by 90, with four six-story brick buildings (front and rear) thereon, Nos. 38 and 40 Baxter street, west side, between Worth and Leonard streets; also, a six years' lease of the premises No. 24 Mott street, east side, about 150 feet south of Pell street, embracing a lot 24 by 99, with brick buildings thereon; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with plot 75 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south-east corner of College avenue, Mott Haven, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale of two lots, together in size 39 by 80, on East Seventy-ninth street, south-east corner of Madison avenue, and one lot, 20 by 75, on Madison avenue, 80 feet south of Seventy-ninth street, adjoining above.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store, with lot 29.1 by 75, No. 61 Canal street, north side, 54 feet west of Orchard street; also, the property known as the Geery place, located on the highway at Armonk, Westchester County, the land being about one acre in extent; also, 443 acres of land in Douglass County and 160 acres in Shelby County, Ill.; also, 200 acres of land located in St. Genevieve County, Mo.; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sales of the following building lots: Six lots, each 25 feet front, by from 68.6 to 76.6 feet in depth on West Seventy-second street, south side, between Eleventh avenue and the Grand Boulevard, and two lots, together in size 50 by 80, on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Third street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Israel Minor, Jr., Esq., Referee, of an unfinished five-story brick French-flat house, with lot 20.6 by 80, on Fourth avenue, east side, 54.11 feet north of Thirty-first street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 150 feet west of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26 by 74, on First avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of six houses and lots, located respectively on Henry, Monroe, Madison, Cherry, Water, and South streets.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, 25 by 91.11, No. 310 West Twentieth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Term of lease thirteen years; ground rent $150 per annum.

By J. M. Gibson, at sales-room No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., public auction sale of a two-story attic and basement brick house, 18 by 25, with plot 50 by 98.6, situate on Elliott place, north-east corner of McPherson street, Jersey City.

*Thursday, April 9.*

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Referee, of four houses, with lots each 17 by 100.5, Nos. 234, 236, 238, and 240 West Fifty-first street, south side, 204 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of a two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue; also, executor's sale, to close estate of W. W. De Forest, deceased, of wharf property on South street, between Pike and Rutger slips, being the interest of the estate in bulk-head and Pier No. 42 East River, 41.8 feet front.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of five lots of land, together forming a plot in size 103.5 by 121.10, with mansion-house, stable, greenhouse, &c., thereon, situate on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, north side, 123 feet east of Avenue A, being the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Starin. The house is 50 by 38, with addition 22 by 38, and the stable is in size 24 by 38. The property is in every way desirable.

By Wm. Kennelly, public auction sale of the premises No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, embracing a lot 25 by 92.6, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick house in rear.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas S. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 17.10 by 65.2, on First avenue, west side, 68.3 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. J. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 139 by 132 by 145 by 130, on Ann street, north-west corner of Boston road, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, at 7:30 o'clock, public auction sale of 500 lots, handsomely located at Jamaica, L. I., adjacent to Richmond Hill, known as the "Webb property." The lots will be sold low and on very reasonable terms. While the auction in in progress a free concert, for which some excellent talent has been procured, will be given.

*Friday, April 10.*

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court partition sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses, each 26 by 40, (with stores,) and lots each 83 feet deep, Nos. 179 and 181 Avenue C, north-west corner of Eleventh street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Forty-first street, north side, 116.8 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 15 by 51.10, on John street, south side, 22 feet from Nassau street.

B. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-third street, north side, 156.6 feet east of Alexander avenue, (Twenty-third Ward.) Also similar sale, Geo. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a property located at Yonkers, Westchester County, and situated on the road leading from King's Bridge to the Spuyten Duyvil Railroad Depot, known as "The Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mills," comprising nearly three acres of land, with extensive buildings thereon, machinery therein, &c.

*Saturday, April 11.*

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.5 by 90, with improvements, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, north side, 260 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sales, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with Goelet lease of lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Lexington avenue, and a house, with similar lease of lot, 20 by about 85, on East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 333 feet east of First avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, legal sale of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 733 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

### *EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, APRIL 4.*

NEW-YORK.

*By A. H. Muller & Son.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 3-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 239 Elizabeth st., w. s., between Prince and Houston sts., lot 18.11x88, term of lease 15 years, ground rent $300 per annum | $1,610 |
| 5 years' lease of premises Nos. 12 and 14 College place, with three upper floors of Nos. 63 and 65 Murray st., adjoining, rental $3,450 per year, sublet for $6,000 per annum | 4,000 |

*By Sands & Garrettson.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 2-story frame house and plot, Union avenue, e. s., 350 ft. n. of Hoffman st., Fordham, (Twenty-third Ward,) plot 50x100 | $920 |

### *RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, April 3.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottage st., n. e. s., lot No. 197, map Mott Haven, 25x110 | $2,210 |
| Oliver st., e. s., 55 ft. n. of South st., 40x50 | 17,000 |
| Rutgers st., e. s., 22 ft. s. of Madison st., 22x104.6; Rutgers st., e. s., 44 ft. s. of Madison st., 26x104.6 | 27,000 |
| Stanton st., s. s., 65.6 ft. w. of Allen st., 23x50 | 8,700 |
| York st., No. 8, s. s., 90.8 ft. w. of West Broadway, 22x53.5, ½ part | 3,750 |
| Same property, ½ part | 3,750 |
| Same property | 716 |
| 6th st., n. s., 244.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 21.10x90.10 | 18,000 |
| 13th st., s. s., 124.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3 | 21,000 |
| 13th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x103.1 | 12,000 |
| 40th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9 | 5,000 |
| 40th st., s. s., 117 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9 | 1,500 |
| 40th st., s. s., 134 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9 | 1,500 |
| 45th st., s. s., 333 ft. east of 3d av., 27x100.4 | 25,500 |
| 46th st., n. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x100.5 | 45,000 |
| 47th st., s. s., 219 ft. east of Lexington av., 18x100.5 | 30,000 |
| 51st st., s. s., 85 ft. west of 1st av., 140x100.5 | 39,000 |
| 52d st., n. s., 339 ft. east of 1st av., 20x62.10x20x66.5 | 13,700 |
| 52d st., s. s., 300 ft. west of 5th av., 25x100.4 | 40,000 |
| 56th st., n. s., 391.8 ft. west of 6th av., 20x100.5 | 50,000 |
| Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. south of 74th st., 22.2x95 | 45,000 |
| Madison av., e. s., 66 ft. north of 124th st., 22x85 | 20,000 |
| Morse av., s. e. s., parts lots Nos. 9 and 10, map of East Ward of Melrose, 22.6x89.8 | 5,500 |
| Willard av., n. w. corner of 1st st., 84.11x100 | 100 |
| Willard av., s. e. corner of 1st st., 83x100; Grand av., n. s., 118 ft. w. of 1st st., 25x206.7, Woodlawn Heights | 1,450 |
| Woodruff av., n. e. s., 150.7 ft. n. w. of Prospect st., 50x110x50x114.3, West Farms | 700 |
| 2d av., w. s., 76.10 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.4x75 | 18,000 |
| 4th av., e. s., 35.2 ft. n. of 31st st., 19.6x80 | 35,000 |
| 6th av., w. s., 25.3 ft. n. of 11th st., 18x60 | 19,250 |
| 7th av., n. e. corner 36th st., 96.9x75 | 70,000 |
| 7th av., s. w. corner 127th st., 19.10x80 | 35,000 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, s. w. corner 14th st., store, &c., 5 years; 1 year, $12,000; 1 year, $13,500; 1 year, $15,000; 1 year, $16,500; 1 year | $18,000 |
| Chrystie st., No. 68, 2 years, per year | 1,300 |
| Laight st., No. 11, corner St. John's lane, 6 years, per year | 3,000 |
| Laight st., No. 9, 8 years, per year | 3,000 |
| Avenue A, No. 72, corner 5th st., store, &c., 3 years, per year | 1,440 |
| Lexington av., No. 104, 2½ years, per year | 2,100 |
| 3d av., No. 765, store and basement, 5 years, per year | 1,020 |
| 3d av., No. 283, c. corner 22d st., 5 years, per year | 2,000 |

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE, HOUSES.**—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, three story, basement, and subcellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and trimmings, with all the modern improvements; will sell cheap; call and examine; terms easy. Inquire on premises, Bergen st., near Bond, of JOHN MONAS, owner, No. 187 Bergen st.

**FOR SALE**—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Chas. Cooper, on Bushwick av. Boulevard, Brooklyn, between Duryea and Wierfield sts., with four or eight lots; house contains modern conveniences; will be sold cheap to close the estate. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**$200** CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**—THE HOMEstead of the late Peter R. Stelle, two miles from the depot, at New-Brunswick, N. J., containing 140 acres, eight of which is woodland; large barns and out-buildings; suitable for dairy or stock purposes; in high state of cultivation; well watered; splendid orchard of apples and pears; abundance of small fruits; convenient dwelling, twelve rooms; tenant-house, nearly new; land easily divided in farms of 100 and forty acres or less; beautiful building sites; mountain and river view; near good schools, &c.

For photographic views and particulars inquire of D. C. HAYS, No. 40 Broad st., New-York, or A. P. PREVOST, New-Brunswick, N. J.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—FOR GOOD CITY income-paying property on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front. In completeness, mansion, out-buildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; this property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED**—AN elegant residence in the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. The house is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, and cheap at $27,500, it is yet offered at a great sacrifice, the owner having removed to Boston. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany, and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months, from June 1, at $250 per month.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A FINE COUNtry seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, farming implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; good riding, boating, gunning, and fishing. For further particulars, apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

**FACTORY FOR SALE**—IMMEDIATE POSSESsion.—Large, light building, 100x30, two stories, stable, brick engine-room, 25-horse engine, forty boilers; also, if needed, Rozer's planer, which tongues and grooves; saw-tables and other machinery for woodwork and picture frames. Only a small amount in cash necessary; will take monthly payments for balance. If you now pay rent you can own this desirable property by saving rent and paying easy payments. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

**FORTY-THREE MINUTES BY BEST LINES** of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares; near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets; roomy SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds; roomy and in good order; stable; best portion of Elizabeth; city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden. Will sell low, and make terms easy. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot. (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

**AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.**—FOR sale—An elegant country residence, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, in vicinity of beautiful country seats of prominent New-York merchants; house built in most attractive style, seventeen rooms with every convenience; stable and carriage-house, from six to seven acres of land, abounding in all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees; location most healthy, and society all that could be desired; terms very favorable. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—ON THE SOUND, AT Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., handsomely furnished cottage, with out-buildings and gardener's house, and three to four acres of good land attached; extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country; boating, bathing, and fishing; also several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

**AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD** OF NEW-JERSEY, FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—For sale—A French-roof frame house, fifteen rooms, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; conveniently arranged, with ample closets; lot 75 x200; near depot; will be sold low and on terms to suit. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE**—A DELIGHTFUL situation about thirteen miles north from City Hall, New-York, in Westchester County, not far from Long Island Sound; easy walking distance to railroad or steam-boat; one hour's time to Fulton market; the place contains about ten acres; house thirteen rooms, water in all of them; plenty of shade and fruit trees; barn, and poultry-house. Apply at No. 52 East 10th st.

**A VERY DESIRABLE** COUNTRY RESIDENCE and twelve acres of land, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the New-Haven Railroad, twenty miles from New-York, one mile from depot; house contains twenty rooms, handsomely located on high ground. Price $12,500; terms very easy.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid grazing farm at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., 225 acres, beautifully located; adjoins the village and Harlem Railroad Depot; milk trains daily; very low price; one-half on mortgage; first-rate investment. Apply to A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

**$200 DOWN**, BALANCE IN PAYMENTS OF $58 33 per month until fully paid for, a splendid new dwelling, seven rooms, only five miles from the City by steam. You can own your house by earning what you now pay for rent. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 439 3d av.

**DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM** OF 200 ACRES, NEAR MILL BROOK, FOR SALE.—Fine, new substantial buildings; large barns, with all accommodations for stock purposes; located close to the magnificent farms of the Messrs. Thorne and George H. Brown; low price and easy terms to a prompt buyer.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

**A BEAUTIFUL HOME**, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c., 35x150; terms easy.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

**FOR SALE**—IN SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, beautiful country seat; twenty-two acres high land; commodious modern house; locality, site, surroundings, and neighborhood all unexceptionable. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**ATTENTION.**—A GOOD HOUSE, $1,500 TO $3,500. Payment $100 cash; balance monthly. SMITH'S, Atlantic av., near Howard House, East New-York.

**NYACK.**—THE FINEST RIVER TOWN; SPLENDID scenery; villas and cottages at bargains; several to let, furnished. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished.
I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two houses on 135th st., near 3d av., three story, high stoop, with good cellar, 20x40x100 | $8,000 |
| Three houses on 140th st., about same size | 5,750 |
| One house, 16.8x40x100 | 4,500 |

Terms easy. Apply to owner,
P. A. ANNER, No. 135 East 128th st.

**BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE OR TO** Rent.—No. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store. Lot 23x100. Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run. Possession. Price asked, $60,000. Half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**FOR SALE**—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 31st st.: house 23x60 feet; will be sold with or without furniture, or rented, with the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

**FOR SALE**—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

**FOR SALE**—ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND MANsard-roof residence, south-east corner Lee av. and Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 41.8x100; cheap, and terms easy.
A. P. MAN, No. 59 Pine st., New-York.

**HOUSE FOR SALE**—ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 129th and 130th sts., Harlem—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 18.6x52, lot 125, in perfect order; terms easy. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, No. 46 East 14th st.

**MUST BE SOLD**—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY medium-size brown-stone house on 45th st., near 5th av., in perfect order.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

**FOR SALE**—A SPLENDID THREE-STORY MEDIUM-size brown-stone house on 56th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

**FOR SALE REASONABLY**—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 73d st., near Central Park. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

**THREE NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS**, near Central Park; hard-wood finish, at a bargain if sold within a few days.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

**FOR SALE**—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; size, 25x100; no restrictions.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**PEREMPTORY SALE.**—ON MONDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold the Plate-iron Rolling Mill, situated on Grand and Bishop streets and the Morris Canal, in Jersey City, known as the Bergen Iron Works. This property contains about ten lots of land, fronting on Grand street. There is a slate-roofed rolling mill, with sheds capable of storing 20,000 bushels of charcoal; also offices, &c., &c. The machinery comprises four boilers, one main engine, cylinder 24 inches in diameter by 6-feet stroke; two auxiliary engines, 10 inches and 6 inches diameter of cylinders; one 24-inch blowing cylinder; complete train of plate rolls, 18 inches diameter by 80 inches long; corn shears, trimming shears, scrap shears, Nasquette hammer, three heating furnaces, with return-flue boilers, three sinking fires, buggies, overhead railroad, shafting, exhaust steam-pipes, &c., &c., all now running and in good condition; sold subject to two mortgages, amounting to $19,250.

Terms—$500 when the property is struck off; balance on delivery of deed.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE,
No. 35 Pine st.

By JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**THURSDAY, APRIL 9,**

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

No. 513 EAST 120TH STREET—The commodious, extra well-built and desirable mansion, with greenhouse, stable, and five lots of land, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Stairn, Esq., situate on the north side of 120th st., 123 feet east of Avenue A, the grand eastern boulevard; the house is 50x38, with addition 22x38; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-class order and condition; stable, 24x38, is built in a substantial manner and upon the latest and best approved principles. This place is easy of access by the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue cars, or by boats, which make thirty trips each way daily, and by this route thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry. The mansion, greenhouse, stable, and grounds are all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Sale peremptory without reserve. For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**—VALUABLE LOTS CORNER MADISON AV. AND 79th ST., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE CORNERS ON MADISON AV.

The lots have sewer connections, and foundations in 79th st., which is 100 feet wide.

Sale absolute to close a trust.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

# ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

# GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneers.

**SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSES AND** lots on East 74th st.—Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, Robert L. Reade, Referee:

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH STREET.—The two three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots situate on south side of East 74th st., commencing on the south-east corner of 4th av., Nos. 100 and 102. Lots each 18 by 74 feet. ANDERSON & MAN, Attorneys.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO LET OR LEASE,

NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER ST.

DESIRABLY LOCATED, NEAR BROADWAY, well lighted, steam elevator, and heating apparatus; can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO RENT.**—NO. 84 BROADWAY. THE LARGE banking-room, first floor and basement, now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.

TO LET—The first-class banking-room No. 84 Broadway, close to Wall st., level with walk, already fitted up with costly black-walnut furniture, and in first-rate order; large Director's room; large vaults, with safety (inner) vault in light basement. Possession May 1, 1874.

Also to rent, offices on second and third floors.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**EIGHTH AV.**, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 46th st.—Four superior new stores and basements, including corner, to rent or lease; size, 25x75 feet; the corner can be connected with the store adjoining, if desired; heavy plate-glass extended show-windows; fine light; first-class flats overhead; best basements and stores offered on the avenue. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st., or TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

**TO RENT**—BUILDING NOS. 3, 5, AND 7 EAST 4th st., 75 feet east of Broadway; size 60x75; store and ware-rooms on first and second floors, with manufacturing or storage accommodations on the third and fourth floors. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av.

**TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY AT NO. 58 BROADWAY; VACANT MAY 1. INQUIRE OF THE JANITOR.**

TO LET OR LEASE,

The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

**TO LET**—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

**A STORE TO LET**—NO. 46 UNION SQUARE, third house west of Broadway, suitable for a first-class business; rent low to a good tenant; also, third and fourth floors. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, on premises.

**TO LET**—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 439 3D AV., plate-glass front, above 30th st.; good location for any first-class business; $1,200 per year. Apply on premises.

**STEAM-POWER TO LET.**—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

**FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING** PURPOSE.—To let or lease, the 100 feet deep splendid-lighted four-story building, with store, in No. 85 Mercer st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN** CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

**TO LET, UNFURNISHED**—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 34 Clinton place, three rooms deep; parlor mirrors with the house; the first floor has two fine parlors, with high ceilings, mahogany doors, and large extension; well suited for dentist's or physician's office, or for dress-making and millinery; eighteen rooms in the house; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, between 10 and 11 A. M., or to J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st., near 8th av.

**TO LET**—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely-furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade, situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family, only $2,500 a year. Address E. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

**TO RENT AT ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y.**—A furnished house, five minutes from both lake and river, and commanding charming views of both; eleven rooms, plenty of closets, barn, carriage room and stable for three horses; four acres; variety and abundance of fruit; large garden; pasturage for cows; good water, very cool and healthy; steam-boat to and from New-York. Apply at No. 62 West 48th st., before 9 A. M., after 1 P. M.

**AT KING'S BRIDGE**, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

**RESIDENCE OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS** to rent or lease, furnished or unfurnished; beautifully located on the East River or Sound; fine views; fruit and vegetable gardens; greenhouse; large old trees; thirty acres; twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; low rent. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

**WEST POINT.**—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to
E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

**TO LET**—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER County, ten minutes' walk from depot, a large double house, with ten acres of land; a large apple orchard in good bearing order; to let for the Summer or the year. For particulars address C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

Three-story high-stoop house, East 25th st.
Three-story high-stoop house, East 28th st.
Four-story high-stoop house, West 29th st.
Three-story high-stoop house, West 46th st.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

**AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.**—TO LET, FURnished, a commodious, well-built house, on the mountain side, with four acres of land in lawn and garden, with fruit and shade trees.

Has hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern conveniences. A. URQUHART & CO.

**TO LET**—ON 161ST ST., WELL SITUATED, THREE houses, brick basements, with twelve rooms each; kitchen, bath-room, Croton water, gas, &c., with eight lots of ground to each house. Apply to
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carmansville.

**TO LET**—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in the block on 86th st. near 5th av., and overlooking the Central Park; will be leased on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker st.

**TO LET**—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on 11th avenue boulevard, corner 141st st.; in complete order; has all improvements; rent $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

**IF YOU WANT TO HIRE A HOUSE AT** Yonkers, of any description, unfurnished or furnished, purchase or exchange, address JAMES YOUMANS, agent, at Yonkers.

**PLAINFIELD, N. J.**—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let. All modern improvements. Pleasantly located near depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

REAL ESTATE OFFICES

# W. N. GRISWOLD,

No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO LET—No. 586 7th av., near 42d st., four-story high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 202 West 43d st., Broadway, beautiful high-stoop three-story house, in perfect order; parlor carpets, &c., &c.; a good chance for a bargain.

TO LET—First-class full-width high-stoop brick house, No. 19 Washington place, to a private family only; immediate possession.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautiful cottage at Carmansville, 152d st., near Grand Boulevard.

TO LET—Basement, No. 139 East 8th st.: spacious room, suitable for first-class book store, &c., &c.

TO LET—No. 27 West 18th st.—Splendid brown-stone four-story house; all improvements; twenty-four rooms, &c. Call for permit; terms reasonable.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 415 West 57th st., new brown-stone three-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements; a great bargain; in perfect order.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The first-class building Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st.; steam power, elevator, &c., &c.; one of the best buildings in the City.

TO LET—Second floor, rear, 25x50, No. 763 Broadway.

TO LET—The corner building, No. 42 University place; floors for business and residence.

TO LET—With steam power, non-failing, lofts and half lofts in the first-class new building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st.; rent from $80 to $150 per month.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, in lower and upper wards of City, to let and for sale.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED.**

Four-story English-basement house, East 13th st.
Four-story high-stoop house, East 17th st.
Four-story high-stoop house, West 23d st.
Four-story high-stoop house, West 38th st.
Four-story high-stoop house, West 45th st.
Four-story high-stoop house, West 57th st.
Two-story high-stoop house, East 71st st.
Three-story high-stoop house, East 78th st.
Four-story high-stoop house, East 86th st.
Four-story high-stoop house in Lexington av.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

**TRUCK GARDENERS.**—TO LEASE FAVORAbly at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 25 East 48th st.

**TO LET**—AT NO. 247 WEST 49TH ST., A SECOND floor of eight rooms, all lighted, with modern improvements; dumb-waiter to top of the house. Apply to OWNER, No. 239 West 49th st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET** OR FOR SALE—No. 5 Gramercy Park; house 26x70; finished and furnished in the very best manner. Apply to
WM. E. CHURCHILL, No. 55 White st.

**TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.**—A WELL-furnished cottage house, ten rooms, pleasantly located. Possession on or before 1st of May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

**A FOUR-STORY** HIGH-STOOP HOUSE—25X70X100; Madison av., near 29th st.; perfect order; partly furnished; rent, $4,000; private party only.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE, the four-story brown-stone house No. 15 Park av., to a private family only. For permits apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine st.

**A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE** to let, No. 1,624 1st av., near 84th st.; rent $55 per month. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**PARTIES HAVING** HOUSES TO RENT BETWEEN 14th st. and 34th st., 3d to 6th av., will find desirable tenants by leaving description with
HUTCHINSON & WILSON,
No. 37 Union square.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

**Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.**

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before April 10 draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS** INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.
Deposits made now, or until April 10 inclusive, will draw interest from April 1.
Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

**ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM** SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.—Interest on money deposited now or on or before April 10 will date from April 1. The surplus fund of this bank amounts to $197,759 22, or about ten per cent. over all its liabilities. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y. C. D. BAILEY, Treas'r.
THIS BANK WILL REMOVE ON OR ABOUT APRIL 20 TO ITS NEW BUILDING, BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.

**GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,** Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK**, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Prest.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—JULIA H. BILLINGS and EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, as Executors of the last will and testament of James M. Billings, deceased, plaintiffs, against OTIS T. HALL, and Sarah E. Hall, his wife, Charles J. Sprague, James D. Ray, Fernando De Castro, and Mary De Castro, his wife, (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) James Mahon, James D. Fish, and Frederick Bill, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1874.
DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1874.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1874.
mh2-1aw6mM DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

**SUPREME COURT**, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HORATIO EAGLE, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, and WILLIAM B. SMYTH, her husband, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1874.
JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh2-1aw6wM* No. 62 Wall street.

**SUPREME COURT.**—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against A. LASKY and HERMAN BOCK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Broadway, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1874, besides the costs of this action and two dollars and five cents protest fees.—Dated March 20, 1874.
J. W. FEETER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the New-York City and County Clerk's Office on the 28th day of March, 1874. J. W. FEETER,
mh30-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

**SUPREME COURT.**—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against A. LASKY and HERMAN BOCK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 1.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 16th day of February, 1874, besides the costs of this action, and two dollars and three cents protest fees.—Dated March 4, 1874. J. W. FEETER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the New-York City and County Clerk's Office on the 23th day of March, 1874. J. W. FEETER,
mh30-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

## FINANCIAL.

# MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES OF SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

**Robinson, Chase & Co.**

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

# VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

**Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.**

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

**SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,**

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

**TURNER BROTHERS,**

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, — BANKERS, — A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

**N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.**

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.
D. B. HALSTED, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, — Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

**LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,**

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

**7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.**

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

FOR INVESTMENT,

**N. Y. City 7 Per Ct. Stocks, Due 1900.**

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

**FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.** BONDS OF THE NORTH HUDSON COUNTY RAILWAY COMPANY.—We offer for sale at 90 and accrued interest the above bonds. They are secured on a well-arranged and successful system of street railways occupying the principal avenues and streets in the northern half of the County of Hudson, N. J., including the City of Hoboken, a large portion of Jersey City, and the various towns lying north of them rapidly growing into one large and busy city.

The several lines of the company were commenced in 1860, and have been in successful operat on ever since.

The interest on its bonds and all its other liabilities have always been promptly met. Considerable amounts of the bonds have been placed chiefly in Hudson County, and are held for investment. The whole issue is $600,000, of which amount but $150,000 now remains to be sold.

The bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, payable at the First National Bank of Hoboken, and can be registered if desired. Principal payable Jan. 3, 1891. The Trustees for the bondholders are W. W. Shippen, Esq., President of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and Wm. G. Shepherd, Esq., late President of the First National Bank of Hoboken.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad st.

**COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.** Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

**HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-** tors of this company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-** holders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 7th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

**PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS**

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.

The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."
JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor,
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

**ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874.
The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

**CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.**—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Tuesday, March 31, to Wednesday, April 8.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND** sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13 next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DI-** RECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.

**SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND** OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND** OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND** OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

**CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY** coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

**$130,000** WANTED ON A FIRST mortgage on first-class improved Broadway property, worth $275,000; none need apply except principals. Address Post Office Box No. 4,070.

## FURNITURE.

**The Haeger Warehouses,**

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 29 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishment of the kind in the business.

# STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign ports without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior courts of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

**WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS** for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY** BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, will sell their parlor furniture, comprising carpets, mirror, cornice, and a full set of brocatel. Can be seen until sold at the private residence, No. 33 East 18th st.

**MISFIT CARPETS.**—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON,

Have ready

THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND.

A POPULAR AND UNIFORM EDITION OF THE LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF ENGLAND, from the Norman Conquest to the death of Lord Tenterden. By JOHN LORD CAMPBELL, LL.D. Vols. I. and II. (To be completed in 4 vols.) Crown 8vo, cloth, $ per vol.

Uniform with the above,

THE LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS AND KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND, from the earliest times till the reign of George IV. By JOHN LORD CAMPBELL, LL.D. Fourth edition. 10 vols., crown 8vo. $20.

FAMOUS TRIALS.

Containing the Trials of the Tichborne Claimant, Troppmann, Bonaparte, Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Fair, and Meteor Case. By JOHN T. MORSE, Jr. Crown 8vo, cloth. $2 25.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be despatched From Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. S. HILBERTS. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central American, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC ..... April 1
ALASKA ..... April 18
..... May 2

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, last, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

## ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Saturday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Tuesday..April 7 | India, Saturday.....April 18
Olympia, Thurs....April 9 | Bolivia, Tuesday...April 21
Macedonia, Sat....April 11 | Trinacria, Thurs...April 23
Elysia, Tuesday....April 14 | Anglia, Saturday...April 25

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

Steamer VICTORIA sails 10 A. M., Tuesday, April 7.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8 | Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15 | Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18 | Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
Russia, Wed'day, April 22 | Algeria, Saturday, May 9
China, Saturday, April 25 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 13

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Passage and cabin passage agency at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, April 11
CORNWALL, GIBSON.....Saturday, May 2
ERICSON, WESTERN, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

RED STAR LINE.—APPOINTED TO CARRY THE United States and Belgian mails.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA.....April 4 | VADERLAND.....April 18
WITZERLAND.....May 11 | CITIZEN.....May 25

FROM ANTWERP.

For New-York. For Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA.....March 11 | VADERLAND.....March 28
WITZERLAND.....April 15 | CITIZEN.....April 29

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.....$90
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, Philadelphia.
H. VON DER HECKE, Gen'l European Agent, Antwerp.

## NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety from accidents of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece.Sat., Apr. 11 | 12 M. | Spain, Wed., Apr. 22, 12 M.
Italy...Sat., Apr. 18, 2 P. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, SIMPSON.....Wednesday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship

EAGLE WING, Capt. LEESING,

will sail on TUESDAY, May 5, GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, May 19, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUCKIET, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, April 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

## ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For LA GUAYRA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.....April 27
CORINTH.....May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....April 10
ETNA.....April 29

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 7, 9:15 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. PENDLETON.....April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE.....May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....May 12, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 19, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 28D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WINE, will sail from PIER No. 42 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Aiger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

## CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.....April 4
ANDES.....April 18
GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

## INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 9, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. WILLIAMS.....SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80; gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday...April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACRENNE.....Saturday...May 2
PEREIRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday...May 16
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday...May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 8.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1875.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....April 25

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest on route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets or without steam-ship tickets. Cook's tourist tickets are used by seventy-five per cent. of the Americans traveling in Europe. They are available for passengers by any line or steam-ships from America. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer EGYPT May 9; price, $650, gold, for 100 days' travel and hotels.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April contains fares for over 1,000 tours; is now ready; price ten cents.

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No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:30 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:10, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodations for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 4 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

9 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

9 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent New-York Division.

R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Roskoway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Brooklyn for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. Y. CARMAN, Superintendent.

## STEAMBOATS.

"MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE," FOR Albany and Troy, commencing April 1. The JAMES H. SCHELLER will leave Pier No. 43 North River, Spring st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 6 P. M.; fare, $1; deck, 50c.; connecting with railroads north and west; returning leave Albany 7 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50. —Elegant day steam-boats daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M. Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and JOHN Lee leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 16th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 16th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office or the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
DANIEL O. CONNELL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUEBERS,
JOHN H. SNYDER,
W. C. MCKINNY,
J. L. RYDER,
} Committee on Penitentiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 51, on West 44th st., near 11th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated New-York, March 26, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on the south side of 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
LAWSON F. FULLER,
ANDREW SMITH,
GRANVILLE P. HAWS,
Board of School Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 20, 1874.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 6th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF GENTLEMAN'S ROAD horses; either can trot in 2:35; gentleman retiring from the road; eighteen hands; eight years; kind; style in double. Also, a full equipment of wagons and sleighs. Would exchange. Apply to the owner, P. EDDER, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, from 12 to 2.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 114 West 27th st., from May 1; six stalls and box stall; spacious carriage-room; also, rooms for coachman if desired. For particulars apply to T. S. KINNEY, No. 141 West Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE A TEAM OF very handsome chestnut horses. They are about six years old, fifteen and a half hands high, very stylish, high bred, perfectly gentle, sound, and prompt drivers. Address H. STURGIS, Fairfield, Conn.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; ONE BAY mare, six years old; one side-bar top wagon, built by Godwin & Brown; one single harness, lap-robe, whip, &c., all in good order. Price $600. Inquire at No. 659 7th av., near 45th st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT Wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND COUPE, IN good order, for sale. Apply at A. T. STEWART & CO.'S STABLES, Amity and Wooster sts., between 12 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A CART FOR SALE—BY BREWSTER, OF Broome st., in perfect order. Private stable, No. 9 East 19th st.

A HANDSOME VICTORIA, IN PERFECT ORder, Brewster's make, for sale. 128 West 31st st.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF the Merchants' Stables, 35 and 37 West 29th st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No

# THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

## EASTER SERVICES AND SERMONS.

There was a great crush in the churches yesterday. All the services, but principally the later forenoon service, found crowded congregations in attendance. Flowers in great profusion decked the altars and communion tables. These graceful offerings, worked into the ever-present symbols of the Christian faith, anchors, crosses, hearts, wreaths, and lambs with crosses, met the eye at all points. The music was selected with special reference to the day; the choirs were enlarged for the occasion, and additional instruments were introduced to give power and volume to the sacred strains. The discourses had reference mainly to the one great theme—the resurrection. The day was ill suited to the season, however. With a strange perverseness, the morning, which should have given some fair promise of the coming Spring, came with airs nipping and eager, and as the day wore on the weather continued chilling and uncomfortable.

The spirit of Christian rejoicing which leads its possessors to give it expression at their favorite shrine, does not in these days cause the devotee to shrink from personal adornment. Indeed, by some happy chance, this day is set on for an indulgence in dress at the same time that people rejoice in the spirit; but, unfortunately, yesterday was little suited to such a display, and the presence of the great crowds in all the places of worship could not be in any measure attributed to worldly considerations.

### A CRUSH AT OLD TRINITY—SERMON BY DR. DIX.

The Easter services at Trinity Church were celebrated on a scale commensurate with the joyous character of the festival. The floral decorations of the church were profuse, and, to carry out the musical programme with greater effect, the organ was supplemented by a full orchestra. There were four services, beginning in the morning at 7 o'clock with early communion. The regular morning service commenced at 10:30 o'clock, but more than half an hour before that time the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Standing room was not even procurable, and by the time service commenced the crowds seeking admission at the several doors extended out as far as the railings. The joyous carols which were rung upon the bells formed a feature of the observances of the festival at Trinity.

Rev. Morgan Dix preached the Easter sermon, which was remarkably brief, the festival, as the preacher indicated, needing no elaborate arguments or explanations to bring home to the mind of every Christian the great truths which it commemorated. With the general joyousness of the occasion present to us, we needed no lengthened sermons to commend to our apprehensions the great crowning act of the Redemption, and therefore there was no work left to the preacher to do. If we were not children and members of the historic Church of the past—the Church of the present and the future—if we were not permitted by an incorruptible Catholicism; if these holy services were a modern invention, then, indeed, might it be necessary for the preacher to endeavor to bring home to his hearers the great truth which the festival of Easter commemorated. But with them such work was not required. It would be superfluous—it would be incongruous. It would strike his hearers, he said, as a sermon struck him to which he had been doomed to listen one Christmas morning. On that great day it had been his lot to hear a sermon lasting for over an hour, in which the preacher during the entire time occupied himself by proving from *a priori* arguments—from the evidences of the creation—the existence of a God. We did not, however, require such a discourse to convince us of the great crowning act of the Redemption. No one there was ignorant, no one was reluctant. Christ was risen from the dead. Who asked proof of that sublime truth, or wanted to be persuaded into belief? It was our all in all—the act which made redemption perfect. We were so sure of our Lord's resurrection that nothing could make us more certain, unless, indeed, it were to see him with our bodily eyes. In keeping holy a Lord's Day like that would, as it were, come nearer to Him than at any other time. That one long, full day of joy in the Lord's house would give an idea of heaven more clear than we ever had before. It was a day on which our hearts should be overflowing with praise and thanksgiving, and therefore was it that we required no sermon. We believed just as we breathed, because it was our life, and because not to believe in Christ would be as death to us. This was, however, the day of life, not of death. Death has no dominion over us, unless we were to obstinately refuse and reject Him. We were to-day endowed with life forevermore. Still, even in the midst of our greatest joy and thanksgiving, there was room for thought. Perhaps it would rest us in this tide of universal joy to let our minds dwell on the great event which filled the world with gladness. We were sometimes told not to believe in miracles, but was not the resurrection of our Lord a stupendous miracle? And, with such a one present to our minds, we might ask, what miracles might not the Lord perform for us? The resurrection, in which every Christian believed, was the strongest admission of the possibility of miracles, and God Almighty, the God of Life and Love, who gave laws to the universe, could guide their operation according to His own divine will. We are not caught, the preacher said, in the cold grip of some merciless necessity. The Lord did not rule us thus, and those hideous theories of ingenious philosophers could only have been devised for the purpose of murdering the peace of their brethren. It was a false theory that law only—cold, merciless, relentless, inexorable law—ruled and shaped the life of man. The will and love of God were the great guides of man's life, and directed and shaped its ends; and the Redemption, perfected and crowned by the act of resurrection, showed what the Lord was ready to do for us if we but threw ourselves on Him. The opened sepulchre told us of the power of God—above the universe, above all created things, above all finite law. Blessed, therefore, he said, be the Lord of Life and Hope, and thrice blessed the teaching of that day's Gospel. We asked no question, we had no doubt, but were lost in praise, adoration, and thanksgiving.

### GRACE CHURCH SERVICES—SERMON BY REV. DR. POTTER.

Services throughout the day at Grace Episcopal Church were very largely attended, and were beautiful and impressive. The music was of an elaborate and superior order, and was rendered with increased effect by an augmented choir, supported by the organ and instrumental pieces. The floral decorations of the chancel were exquisite, comprising a massive cross upon the altar, together with other emblematic designs most tastily arranged. A pyramid of rare flowers rose from the font, and the pulpit and lectern were adorned with equally lovely contributions. A background of evergreens and delicate vines added to the display, in contrast to the richer tints of the flowers upon the altar and those elsewhere shown. Previous to and after each service these rare floral tributes of praise were admired by many of the congregation.

At the 11 o'clock morning service the chancel was occupied by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, assisted by Rev. William Kirkus, LL. B., and Rev. Henry Baum, of Colorado. The Rector chose for his text the following words from First Corinthians, xv., 20: "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept." He remarked that these words, taken from the burial service, were a most cogent argument of the resurrection of the dead. St. Paul was himself scarcely a less forcible argument of the resurrection than his epistles. The intense persuasion of such a man evidenced, as he evidenced it, at such cost, made it impossible that his persuasion rested upon a delusion. A man of such power, who had weighed his strength affirms in his writings with great force his faith that Christ had risen. The actions and convictions of a man, as expressed in his life, are even more potent than what he may utter. But, in prizing the testimony of St. Paul so highly, we need to be careful lest we misunderstand it. St. Paul's conception of the resurrection of the body was in nowise gross or material. He never defines the resurrection—body. "God giveth a body," he says, "as it hath pleased Him." And so the fact of this body is the pledge of an embodied future life. The reverend speaker contrasted such a revelation with the conceptions of the Egyptians, of Buddhism, and of Greek and Roman mythology, and showed its superiority to them all. The Apostle Paul did not teach that flesh and blood should inherit the kingdom of God, but that in the eternal life the soul shall have a medium of expression as on this earth, only one more glorious and everlasting. He closed his address with an exhortation for a resurrection of character here during our earthly life, as a needful prelude to a risen life in the world to come. The address was necessarily brief, owing to the length of the service. The sacrament was administered to a large congregation.

It may not be inappropriate to state in this connection that Rev. Dr. Potter will start to-day on a tour through the South, taking a vacation of several weeks. He expects to return and officiate at Grace Church on the first Sunday in May. The Easter offerings were for the special purpose of adding to the building fund of Grace Chapel. Grace Chapel was destroyed by fire in December, 1872, and it is considered very desirable that the chapel be rebuilt, and also that a Sunday-school building be constructed. The offerings yesterday morning amounted to $25,000. Among the contributions was a check for $5,000, given by a lady not a member of Grace parish.

### MADISON SQUARE CHURCH—SERMON BY DR. ADAMS.

At the Madison Square Church service commenced with prayer by the Rector, Dr. W. Adams, and a hymn appropriate to the festival. The preacher took for his text the eighth chapter, second verse, of St. Paul to the Romans—"For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." The resurrection of Jesus Christ, he said, was the most extraordinary event that occurred since the creation. Wonders are said to have occurred in various ways, but the fact of raising one's self from death to life showed a supernatural power. That memorable epoch deserved to be celebrated with joy, being the cause of man's resuscitation and deliverance from the thraldom of sin. Man, he said, who was dead by sin and his trespasses, has been raised up by the almighty working of Christ raising himself from the dead. It may be illustrated by the conversion of Paul, who, on his way from Jerusalem to Damascus, for the express wicked intent of bringing the Christians in chains that they might be punished, was struck by a resplendent light, heard a voice, and was converted. It was a resurrection from death to life. He was made a new man, and from being a persecutor of Christians became a "vessel of election." The resurrection of Jesus Christ and the conversion of a soul to God have a connection, for the power that resuscitates a soul resembles the power that raised the dead Christ from the sepulchre, inasmuch as Christ rose by His own divine nature, and the soul in rising from the lethargy of sin does so by the aid of Divine nature. The rising of man from sin required no extraordinary illustrations; conversations in everyday life are familiar, and the source from which they emanate causes various inquiries as to the impulse that produced it. Many people on various occasions ask and seek to know what Jesus did for us. His death on the cross seems like viewing Saturn or Venus to ordinary thinking minds, but on reflection the object appears superbly grand. What Christ accomplished by His example, suffering, and death, as well as by his resurrection, independent of acting as our Mediator, was something man could not easily comprehend. The human soul wrestling with the consciousness of its own weakness, and exclaiming, "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" is consoled by the reflection that Christ has suffered for men and expiated their sins. Immediately a change is produced and thanks returned to God for the mercies extended through the sufferings of an Incarnate God. The Doctor entered into a long explanation of the word "law" as used by the Apostle. men take of it, and showed that the law of the flesh and of nature were in contradiction to the Divine jurisprudence. Christ having come in the likeness of man, put sin and the carnal weaknesses of man to shame, hence the law of the spirit of Christ is illustrated in the Apostles word, that "The law of the spirit of Life in Christ Jesus hath made me free." A question often arises in men's minds, by whom are they justified, how, and when? The reply is simply through the blood of Him whose resurrection to-day we celebrate. The righteous, the good, the sinner, all are saved freely and entirely by the generosity of God. His death caused not only an expiation but a renovating force, that strength might be produced to counteract other influences. No science can analyze life to tell how it begins or ends, in animal or plant; but when new affections spring in the soul, and fervent desires are enkindled, it is calling the soul from death to life, from bondage to liberty. The most exquisite or perfect figure from the sculptor's chisel cannot produce life; so men cannot raise themselves into conformity with God's pleasure, unless actuated by His grace. We have no worthiness, he said, on our own part, but merely what we obtain through Christ. The love of Christ for us is kindly, embracing, general, entire, and unlimited. He took upon himself "the suffering of our human frailty, bore our infirmities and carried our sins;" not only in the body did He suffer, but in soul. In the garden He exclaimed. "My soul is sorrowful even unto death;" and on the cross, that terrible cry which darkened the sun, shook the earth, and opened the graves: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me." These sufferings, causing Him to sweat blood and die ignominiously, were voluntarily endured for love of man and his sanctification, which only implies that man might fulfill "the law." By Christ's resurrection we are efficaciously brought to hope and confide in His mercies. Without it each fall in our lives would appear like a death-knell, and although it seems a strange paradox that, having nothing of ourselves and stript of all things, yet we possess all through Christ, it is nevertheless our belief and confidence in God effects our salvation. After entering into the consideration of faith, he concluded by saying the Lord Jesus, risen from the dead, knocked at our hearts, and no one should be insensible or deaf to the call, considering Christ was the first to love us, and we should return love for love.

### ALL SOULS' CHURCH—SERMON BY REV. G. A. THAYER, OF SOUTH BOSTON.

The exercises in All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, yesterday, were very interesting. The ill-health of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, the Pastor, compels him to prolong his stay in Georgia, and Rev. George A. Thayer, of the Unitarian Church of South Boston, conducted the services. The cathedral-like and imposing interior of the edifice, lit up by the mellow light shed through stained glass, was perfumed and rendered more beautiful by the rich floral tributes surrounding the altar. In front of the reading-desk was a handsome cross of calla lilies, and just beneath it was a table transformed into a bed of tiny flowers, comprising rose-buds, lilacs, pinks, and the like, the whole plentifully intermixed with ferns and geranium leaves of many varieties. The crosses and other floral gifts were profuse. The first anthem sung was by Cornell, in D, "Now Christ is Risen;" and the second, by Robijohn, in C, was "Unto Thee, O Lord My God." The choir, composed of Mr. C. F. Daniels, organist; Miss Hewlett, soprano; Miss Davis, contralto; Mr. Bush, tenor; and Mr. Grier, basso, is uniformly excellent, but yesterday the singing and music were more impressive than usual. The text selected by the preacher was:

"As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly—First Corinthians, xxv., 49.

The sermon was a summary of those arguments in favor of man's immortality which would be accounted as most satisfactory to the modern judgment, which, Mr. Thayer said, was so disposed to criticise the logic of proof texts. The founders of Christianity, he argued, had made few attempts to prove immortality; they took it for granted as postulated in the doctrine of God's personality and man's relation to Him as a son. Hence it was the authority of the lives of Jesus and Paul, "endured amid hatred, buffs, ignominy, and torture," which have afforded the most weighty argument to the Christian world that the soul, which was so divine in them, was worthy an eternal existence. The faith in immortality, he said, has always found its strongest support in the great lives of the world. In almost every age and land the leaders of thought have had an unshaken conviction that their powers were eternal. Our Christian faith has been helped by the universal concurrence of testimony of the seers of the ages, among whom, outside of Christendom, Plato and Socrates stand pre-eminent. The preacher then spoke of the human qualities which seem to forebode an eternity, placing the sense of moral obligation foremost.

The irresistible impulses in all men to do right at all cost, and in some conspicuous men to cling to duty in the face of death, was hardly to be accounted for other than through the perpetuity of the moral nature. Great intellects, he said, just beginning to unfold their forces, demanded larger opportunities for a worthy exercise. The belief in God as a being of justice demanded that the souls of infinite capabilities, which were here below placed under a crushing weight of circumstances, like poverty, disease, and crime, should be granted new lease of privilege. In concluding, the preacher said, as men cling to God as a reality, doubts of the eternal life are less frequent. Over the pure, virtuous spirit, clinging to the Almighty love, the sense of immortality ever "broods like the day, a presence which can never be put by."

Services for the Sunday-school were held in the church in the afternoon, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Thayer, Mr. Russel Bellows, and others. An interesting feature of the exercises was the distribution of a large number of small baskets of flowers, which had formed a part of the floral decorations of the church.

### ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—EASTER SERMON BY REV. DR. EWER.

The beautiful chancel of St. Ignatius' Church, West Thirty-ninth street and Reservoir Park, was richly and tastefully decorated for the services of the day. Over the altar was a small, but exquisitely proportioned cross, deeply imbedded in carnation flowers, and backed by a large cross five feet in height, and hung round with festoons of roses. Above the latter and directly under the reredos was a triangular figure of three emblems, a heart, a cross, and an anchor, signifying, respectively, Charity, Faith, and Hope, and so disposed in memory of a lately deceased member of the congregation. Upon the reredos, above the altar, was a line of seven lighted candles, and the same number of tall, annunciation lilies, disposed in alternate succession, and finally, upon the credence table, to the right of the altar, another beautiful cross, imbedded in ivy and adorned with a wreath of lilies. The general effect was heightened by the large number of lights, arranged in various designs, upon the altar, as well as by the rich and varied coloring of the chancel itself. Three celebrations took place yesterday morning, the first at 7, the second at 8, and the third, or choral celebration, at 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Ewer officiating as celebrant, assisted by Rev. Mr. Cranston. The music was by the choir of twenty boys and men. The sermon by Dr. Ewer was from the text, "The Lord is risen, indeed, and hath appeared unto Simon," St. Luke, xxiv, 34. The unreserved acceptance of the resurrection of the body was the distinguishing characteristic of the Christian faith. The self-conscious existence of the soul of man, aside from the body, was a product of that rationalistic school of Christians who would fain alter the express language of the Bible in the interests of "so-called" science. The idea of disembodied spirits was always treated in Holy Writ as something in itself wrong, and very often as one of the express machinations of the devil. The disembodied spirit was not the man. Humanity, with all its newly-awakened capabilities of enjoying that glorious universe of sound and color and matter which was the theatre of the Divine operations, was not to be cut off from it forever. To all arguments drawn from supposed physical obstacles he could only repeat the words with which Christ confuted the doubting Sadducees not only of His day, but of all time. These objections all came from minds more or less ignorant of the Father. In the light of this joyous Easter morn, when the shattered sepulchre of Christ confronted them, they must not forget the still sealed sepulchre of all other men, which for ages past and ages yet to be must await His coming. There seemed to be an impatience in the Christian mind to anticipate this second coming of Christ and the final resurrection. This was especially the case in the first century—a period in which the believers in the Lord knew nothing of what was coming in the grand but distant future. To the disciple of that age the end of the world was at hand, foretold, as he thought, by the words of the Master: "This generation shall not pass away till all my words be fulfilled." Until St. John, the beloved disciple whom they thought was "to tarry till He came," died, and even as long as a single remnant of the generation which saw the Savior existed the patient Church hoped on. At last even these departed. A season of doubt followed. The church became a secret body, guarding jealously the mysteries committed to her by the Master. The mysteries of the Holy Eucharist, baptismal regeneration, the Trinity, and others, were hidden from the multitude, and revealed only to the chosen few. Prayers and homilies, it was true, were repeated to the masses of believers; but when it came to the holy liturgy, all were turned out, and the hallowed precincts left to the priests and their intimates. All through the sermons of the fathers were to be found allusions like this, "The illuminated will understand what I mean." As time rolled on the veil of secrecy was removed and the hidden mysteries of the faith proclaimed to the people, though as the year 1,000 drew near, the same uneasy desire again beset Christendom. It was through this that the crusades were inaugurated, the faithful believing that the Savior's reappearance would take place at Jerusalem, and not being able to bear the thought that He should find the Holy Sepulchre in the possession of the Infidels. Centuries more of improvement and discovery brought us down to the present period in the great scheme of Omnipotence, a stage at which its majestic outlines were becoming more clear and well-defined. There was an amount of work yet before the Church of which the disciples of those early days never dreamed. The reclaiming of the lost and misguided in our midst, the purging of business and social life from the corruptions which too often disfigured it, the recreation of politics from its spiritual death into an honored and ennobling pursuit, and, finally, the conversion of all mankind to the faith of the Crucified Redeemer—these were objects for which an anxious and expectant Church might well afford to wait. It might be 1,000 years, it might be 6,000, it might be 100,000, or perhaps 300,000 years that humanity had been preparing for the advent of Christianity, and the eighteen centuries which had elapsed since its coming was but a solitary swing in the great pendulum of eternity. The second Easter morn might be long in coming, but to Him who was to bring it with Him, they must remember, "one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."

The preacher concluded with an eloquent allusion to the lessons of the past Lent and the increased hope and faith which they supplied to the future.

### ST. THOMAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—BEAUTIFUL FLORAL OFFERINGS.

Few if any of the richer congregations which attend the many fine church edifices in the upper part of this City surpassed in point of numbers and display the crowds that were assembled yesterday morning at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. There were three services in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour, at St. Thomas', during the day; the first, designated as "Sunrise Service," beginning at 7 o'clock A. M., the holy communion and sermon at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and a Sunday-school festival at 4 P. M. Programmes of the services had been prepared, and were gotten up elaborately and with good taste. The full choral service was performed by a company of nearly fifty vocalists, under the direction of Mr. Geo. Wm. Warren, the organist. The principal quartet embraced Mrs. P. D. Gülager, solo soprano; Miss Louise Finch, solo contralto; Mr. J. R. Nilsen, solo tenor, and Mr. I. E. Morawski, solo basso. The instrumentalists were Mr. Warren, Mr. Schnecker, assistant organist, and Mr. Toulmin, harpist. In front of the chancel-steps were displayed several vases filled with fine exotics, and the lectern was also tastefully dressed with flowers and green-house shrubs. But the communion-table, at the rear of the chancel and just within the sanctuary railing, contained one of the most beautiful floral devices that could be designed as an Easter offering. The centre piece was a representation of the paschal lamb, composed of white flowers, camelias, tea roses, and azalias. The ears were formed of leaves of annunciation lilies, and the eyes of pansies. On its right shoulder the lamb bore a cross, and the base on which the figure stood was composed of grasses and small meadow blossoms. On either side of the centrepiece were reared two massive floral crosses, and, above all, an arch of flowers springing from the tops of the crosses, and bearing the inscription, wrought in letters of crimson, "Christ is risen." The arch had a diameter of probably eight feet, and the crosses were made chiefly of calla lilies, tea roses, and annunciation lilies. A medallion of brilliant-hued flowers, on which was wrought the word "Easter," was suspended from the front of the communion-table, and several handsome wreaths were displayed in other parts of the chancel.

At the hour of commencement of the communion service the church was completely filled within, every seat being occupied and all the aisles and available corners crowded with persons standing. It was estimated that there were 2,700 persons present at the service, and fully 1,000 went away unable to obtain admission. Handsomely dressed and delicate ladies were crowded and jostled up the aisles until they reached the chancel steps, and endured the fatigue of standing nearly two hours in order to participate in the services. The processional hymn "Angels, roll the rock away," was given with full effect of voices and instrument. The chief features of the musical programme were, the "Kyrie Eleison," J. Baptiste Calkin; "Gloria Tibi," Zingarelli; the anthem, "Now is Christ Risen;" the offertory selection, "King all Glorious," in which a fine tenor solo occurred; "Gloria in Excelsis," and the recessional hymn, "Christ is Risen, Alleluia!"

The ceremonies were conducted by the Rector, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., assisted by Rev. Mr. Newton. The sermon was preached by the Rector, who took as his text the words: "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory;" First Corinthians, xv., 57. In introducing his discourse the preacher discussed the appropriateness of the word "victory," as applied to the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and went on to speak of the trophies of this victory, the first and principal of which was the resurrection and reinvestiture of our bodies. The second was the gathering together of the redeemed around their Leader, the Lamb of God, in His kingdom, sitting upon His throne and surrounded by the joys and glories of Paradise. Another token of victory would be the endless progression of the soul in the upper world, led by Christ Himself, beside the fountains of living waters. This he regarded as the endless development of the soul in the better life. In conclusion he appealed to those who desired to be disciples of Christ to be valiant, to lift up their heads, and lay hold upon the promises of the Divine Master, among which was the promise that they should behold His face in glory, and join in the triumphal throng in the realms of the blessed; that they should strike the golden harp, and unite with the anthems of the angels in singing hymns of praise to the Lamb. We all should be included in the enjoyment and fulfillment of these promises, and shall bear these trophies of victory, who have fought the good fight to the end, and have finished the good course.

At the close of the regular service the sacrament of the Holy Communion was administered to about 500 persons.

### ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—RITUALISTIC OBSERVANCE OF EASTER.

The Easter services at the well-known Ritualistic Church of St. Alban's, on Forty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, were carried out with the usual imposing ceremonies, and witnessed by large congregations. At 8 o'clock on Easter Eve vespers were sung, and yesterday services commenced with an early celebration at 7 A. M. Matins were sung at 10 o'clock, but the great service of the day was the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, commencing at 11 o'clock. At 4 in the afternoon vespers were sung, and at 8 o'clock complins, with full choral service, were participated in by a large number of worshipers. The church was superbly decorated with floral devices, and the altar literally blazed with countless tapers. The baptismal font was tastefully decorated with choice flowers, and a paschal lamb, composed of white and red carnations, occupied a position in the window immediately adjoining. The pulpit was decorated with hangings of white and gold, beneath which was suspended an anchor composed of tea roses, camelias, and lilies. It was on and around the altar, however, that the decorations were most lavishly displayed. Magnificent floral devices of calla-lilies and camelias stood on either side and at the base of the large brazen crucifix which forms the centrepiece of the altar, while on either side of the holy table were placed clusters of choice flowering plants in pots. In addition to the usual gas lights and tapers within the church, a gigantic illuminated paschal candle occupied a prominent position on the Gospel side of the altar. Apropos of the paschal candle, it may be mentioned that this innovation in Episcopal Church service was yesterday the cause of much trouble and anxiety to the altar attendants at St. Alban's. At the midday service there was much difficulty in getting the candles to light. After an acolyte and a member of the choir had failed in the effort, three of the attachés of the church were compelled to lift the obstinate taper from its elevated position, and remedy the defect, after which it burned brightly.

The midday service commenced at 11 o'clock with a voluntary on the organ. The Processional was hymn 114 of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," which was sung by the choristers and clergy, who issued in procession from the vestry-room, passed down the side aisle, and up the centre of the church to their places in the chancel. The procession, which was an imposing one, did not differ from those habitually seen in this church, except in one particular, which is counted of considerable moment in ritualistic observances, namely, the absence of incense. First came a choir-boy bearing an immense cross, followed by the junior choristers, in blue and black cassocks and white albs. A silken banner of the Annunciation was next borne aloft, followed by the senior members of the choir and an attendant carrying a banner of the Immaculate Conception. Acolytes in scarlet cassocks and white albs, bearing lofty lighted tapers, came next in order, the rear of the procession being brought up by Rev. Father Morrill, Rector, robed in gorgeous vestments of white, blue, and gold, and Rev. Beverly Betts, assistant. While the procession was making the circuit of the church, many of the congregation crossed themselves devoutly and made obeisance to the cross as it was borne past. The regular morning hymns and prayers were sung and said with much ceremony, the celebrant of the day, Rev. Father Norrill, reading the Gospel from a missal held by an assistant, standing with his back toward the congregation, while an acolyte bearing a lighted taper stood on either side. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Beverly Betts, who, on ascending the pulpit, crossed himself, repeating the accompanying words audibly. He was preceded from the altar to the pulpit and back by an acolyte, bearing a cross with the figure of the crucified Savior thereon. The sermon on the resurrection was preached from the thirty-fourth chapter of St. Luke, twenty-ninth verse: "Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; handle me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as you see me have." At the conclusion of the sermon the communion service was celebrated, with impressive music, and intricate genuflexions and prostrations, understood only by the initiated. At the beginning of the service additional lights were made to blaze on the altar, and at the consecration of the elements still another cluster of tapers were lit. The holy communion was then participated in by a large number of communicants. The midday service, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been comparatively short, was protracted to an unreasonable length by the peculiar nature of the ceremonies as performed at this church. A long programme was performed yesterday by a choir which could not boast of much harmony.

### REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE RESURRECTION AS APPLIED TO DAILY LIFE.

Plymouth Church at the morning services yesterday was crowded, every available inch of room being occupied. Even the steps of the platform were used by strangers. The corners and centre of this part of the church, near the reading-desk, were decorated with choice flowers, and bouquets lay upon the Pastor's table. The services were preceded by the Easter anthem, sung by the choir, and after prayer and further singing by the congregation and choir Mr. Beecher preached, taking his text from Colossians, chapter iii., 1st and 4th verses, inclusive. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory." Mr. Beecher said that by itself Christian teaching on the subject of Christ's resurrection had been laid open to a great deal of argument, speculation, and objection in different ages. Much had been written for and against this element or part of Christ's life. But it was not fair to select any one of these portions or features for criticism, or character-analysis by which to judge the whole system. For, as a brow reflected on a canvas transparency would afford no adequate idea of the character of the face to which it belonged, men would consider it unfair to judge the whole by it. Then Christ's life and the events thereof had been very imperfectly understood by the world until ages had expired and furnished the explanation of them. The redemption of a race, not by miracles, was not easily comprehended by the people of early centuries. The advent of Jesus as God's representative, yes, very God in the flesh, could not give any just idea of God in the spirit. The circumscription of humanity in Christ limited to a degree the conception of divinity. Only so much of it as could be manifested to the flesh was understood, the rest was unintelligible to humanity. The circumstances of His birth astonished everybody but the Jews. He began at the bottom, of obscure Jewish parents, so as to understand that which He came to redeem. When people considered this purpose of His creation all discrepancies disappeared, and while it did not meet foregoing expectation, it merited after approbation. The preacher particularized and explained the principal features of Christ's miraculous manhood up to the last dreadful fact in human life—"Thus," said he, "He who had joined the infinite of God with our race, at the lowest point of its sphere, by dying gave a tremendous significance to death." The resurrection from this was the great climax to the advent which had accomplished the salvation of the world. Death was conquered by it, and Christ's own resurrection was the first fruit of the sacrifice. It is said that historic Christianity is waning. It is, said Mr. Beecher, as the blossom wanes only, that the orange or the apple may swell out beneath it. The great purpose of Christianity and its fruits are not waning. The clergyman continued that he did not propose to discuss the resurrection as a fact or promise of immortality, as Paul and the apostles did often, but to spiritualize the fact. The death of Christ stood against the weaknesses and daily shortcomings of man, and His resurrection stood over against the struggle for spiritual ascendancy going on in man also. That the apostles so applied the latter fact, the preacher explained by quoting the first part of the text, "If ye, then, be risen with Christ," which had been addressed to persons who certainly had not yet experienced physical death. It was rather an assumption that men who are encompassed by the flesh were dead spiritually, and that every emission or rising above or out of the flesh was as the resurrection. In his own explanation of the every-day application of the doctrine of spiritual resurrection, Mr. Beecher said that the real life of man is hidden, and that all men got in this life of strength, love, spiritual improvement, and the ascendancy over sinful inclination, was scattered apart, and what they were yet to become remained undisclosed. They were buried in Christ, to come forth in the everlasting future. The resurrection might be employed to comfort and cheer people by applying it to their daily lives in spiritualizing them. Every man was born buried in the flesh, imprisoned in matter, and subject to decay, and all the steps by which he rose were figures of the resurrection. What takes place after death, took place, little by little, in all mortals' struggles. Like the blossoming of the hyacinth and tulip—which seems to take place spontaneously, but really is the result of organization which had been going on through the Fall and Winter months—the emergencies of virtue, attainments, mastery over the weaknesses of the flesh, and conquests over evil inclinations, will be represented in the moment of general resurrection. Every striving to do good is preparing the elements of resurrection. Hence every clear ascendency of man's nobler nature over the body brought him within the charmed circle of resurrection. Whoever found himself illy equipped and was convinced of it, and put the yoke on the neck of the beast, was reaching the sphere of spiritual resurrection. Without intending to lower the standard, Mr. Beecher said that it will be found that a great many persons, who are hardly deemed respectable in this life, will be told by God in that general resurrection that, taking into account what efforts were requisite to raise them above the brutish inclinations and gross tendencies of their natures, they had done more than those who had better opportunities and were more fortunately organized. The plant of righteousness in many may not have seemed to grow or flourish; but as the poor little flower was exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, yet bloomed upon the mountain side, had accomplished more and was worthier of being prized than the magnificent plants nurtured in green or hot house, so all who emerged from the terrible difficulties attending gross animal nature and lack of opportunities would be found of greater value in the sight of God than more favored Christians. This the preacher illustrated by many of his happy and original similes, the points of which he summed up by assuring his hearers that the blows which disturbed them most—tribulation, sickness, and disappointments—were those which the deliverer struck. He likened this process of spiritual resurrection to that which goes on in the development of the plant from the seed. Every time a truth is established either in taste, love, gentleness, neatness, or kindness in a Christian he has emerged from the flesh and was getting toward resurrection. Mr. Beecher then observed that there was no place like the household for the development of spiritual resurrection, nor was any place on earth so near God's heaven as that home in which, like angels, mothers unfolded their little ones' hearts to receive the love and truth of Jesus. Great men of the earth shall lay their offerings at the Master's feet on the final day of resurrection, and be surprised to find them pale before the lustre of those of some poor mother or village school-mistress, whose places on earth were with the lowliest. There will be some slaves that will overtop the Magistrates that remanded them to bondage. It will be found in that day that paupers on earth became Princes in Heaven; in fact, that dying here become everlasting life there. "Let not this resurrection," concluded Mr. Beecher, "be waited for, but let all foretaste it."

### ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS—DISCOURSE OF REV. N. H. SCHENCK.

There was a very large congregation at this church to witness and take part in the morning exercises, which commenced, at 10 o'clock, with the regular morning services of the Episcopal ritual. The floral decorations in and about the chancel, though not so elaborate and extensive as has been the custom heretofore at St. Ann's, were very beautiful, tasteful, and appropriate. These were all the voluntary contributions of members of the congregation, in order, as the Rector remarked, that there might be no detraction from the Easter offerings, but that all the funds they saw fit to contribute might be appropriated to the cancellation of the remainder of the church debt.

After the close of the services Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, the Rector, delivered an eloquent Easter address, taking as his text: St. Matthew, xxviii, 6, "Come, see the place where the Lord lay." The glory of life, he said, is its triumphant close. The supreme beauty of the day was seen in the flashing splendors of sunset. The sweetest music was that which has a dying fall; the noblest poetry that which has a melancholy cadence. Tears often told of the highest joy; sighs often spoke of the supremest peace. The truest joy was that which has a tinge of sadness; and so it was on this Easter morn. Reflect not upon "The Lord is risen," but, as the angel said to the women who, with sinking heart, were seeking Him, "Come, see the place where the Lord lay." Although we ought to find joy in contemplating the resurrection, yet the memory of His sufferings and crucifixion were too fresh to be so soon forgotten; and our joy may be too soon turned to grief for sin. The great lesson of Easter is chastened joy.

In this festival season we should remember that every joy has its sorrow, and in our joy we should "watch and pray." The fact of Christ's resurrection was comparatively unimportant if we were not risen with Him. Those acts of devotion and charity, put on at the beginning of Lent, should not be put off at Easter. We should show by our works, and by the marks of the cross upon the shoulders, that we have, indeed, followed Christ from the hills of Calvary to the Easter Mount. "If ye are risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God."

The morning service closed with the administering of the holy sacrament.

At 3 P. M. there was a baptism of adults and infants, and at 3:30 the annual Easter festival and celebration of the Sunday-school, consisting of the singing of hymns appropriate to the occasion by the children, collects, addresses, reception of the Easter offerings, and distribution of premiums for memorizing Holy Scriptures, catechisms, &c.; and at 7:45 P. M. evening service and sermon.

The music of the occasion, which was of a high order, was well rendered by the choir of the church, under the direction of Dr. Cutter, organist and choir-master.

### ST. STEPHEN'S R. C. CHURCH—REV. DR. M'GLYNN ON THE RESURRECTION.

From an early hour yesterday morning, masses were offered in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, West Twenty-eighth street, and over 2,000 persons partook of the Holy Eucharist; but all the pomp and impressing ceremonies of the day were reserved for the high mass, which commenced at 10:30 A. M., at which Rev. Father Flynn officiated as celebrant, Rev. Father McCready as deacon, and Rev. Father Powers as sub-deacon.

The high altar was tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers, as were also the side altars, and the tabernacle was surmounted by an illuminated cross and crown, artistically formed with jets of gas. The altars were encircled with lighted tapers. The officiating clergymen entered the sanctuary, preceded by about seventy acholites, robed in white surplices, with blue and red soutans, and wearing red scarfs, while the orchestra and organ pealed forth a Processional. The music was under the direction of Mr. W. B. Danforth, organist, and among the solo singers were Mme. Bredelli, Mlle. Manier, Carl Bernard, and Signor Colletti. Over 6,000 persons were present in the church. The proceeds of the collections taken at the doors and the offerings made in the church will be applied for the benefit of the benevolent orphan asylums of the City. At the conclusion of the first gospel of the mass, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the Pastor, ascended the pulpit and preached on the Resurrection, taking his texts from the sixtieth chapter of St. Mark, first to seventh verse. During the past week, he said, the Church of God had been commemorating the sorrows, the agonies, and the death of Him who was crucified. She put away her festive ornaments, and the priests of the Church sang in plaintive strains the dirge of the Son of God. But now all was changed. The organ was bidden to peal forth with more than wonted melody and harmony, and in festive strains the whole Church united in singing the praises of Him who was crucified but who is risen. The Church puts on her most festive appearance, and calls to her aid the most beautiful things of nature and of art to celebrate the triumph of the Savior; for, as it was spoken to Mary Magdalene, who came first to the tomb, "He is risen; He is not here." We are then no longer to seek Him in the charnel-house of the tomb, but we should rejoice and be glad that He has triumphed over death, and has gone to sit at the right hand of His Father in heaven. We have reason to put off our mourning and to rejoice because in the mystery that is to-day commemorated, we find the solution of every mystery, the answer to every doubt and difficulty, the transformation of all human histories, and of human nature and of human life, with all the glory of the rising of God our Savior, of the rising of the sun of justice, that so rises upon the minds of men that if they will it need never set. The old world had been yearning for thousands of years for light to solve all human history to answer for men the questions that were ever perplexing them. The old world was groaning under an intolerable burden of sin and misery until in the appointed time the Maker, not unmindful of His work and of His promises, looked down upon His children, and sent them as their teacher and Redeemer His only begotten Son. He alone of all other men who had appeared upon the earth could say, when asked what was truth, that He Himself was the truth; and when asked, "Where is the way" that shall lead us from this inextricable labyrinth of confusion and doubt, replied again, "I am the way, the truth, and the life." We should, therefore, rejoice that this day was the dawning of the wondrous transformation of our human nature by the fulfillment of His promise that He would raise Himself to life, for this was the crowning work of the redemption, without which the life and labors of the Son of God would not have proved so efficacious; and if He had purchased us at so great a price we should make Him some return for His great love. We must be eager to know what we can do to repay Him. Dr. McGlynn concluded, that if they were so careful of the least particles of the blessed sacrament we should be equally desirous to care for the interests of these fragments of humanity, the waifs and strays of society, and the poor, for they were no longer the things they were of old, but a part of the humanity of Christ, who would receive as done to Himself whatever was done unto them.

### ST. PATRICK'S R. C. CATHEDRAL—SERMON BY REV. FATHER DOUCET.

The Easter services at St. Patrick's Cathedral were observed with the usual solemnity and pomp. High mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock by the Archbishop, assisted by the Vicer General, Father Quinn. Rev. Daniel T. Cronin officiated as deacon; Rev. William T. Hogan, of Troy Seminary, sub-deacon; Fathers McNamee and Keane, of the cathedral, deacons of honor, and Father Kearney, master of ceremonies, assisted by Father Farley. The choir was particularly effective, under the leadership of Prof. Schmetz, the organist. The usual religious discourse was preached by Father Doucet, of St. John's College, Fordham, on the problem of the destiny of man. Outside of the world of faith, he asked, what were the results of the inquiries that have been made upon this subject, for it was in the nature of an intellectual being to inquire into it? They needed a clear, positive answer to the questions concerning the end of life, for on its solution depended faith and life. Many declared it to be the worship of reason, which meant the worship of a stupid indifference; and others, who were impiests, told us that men were nothing but innumerable parts of a great whole, and that we were like bubbles on the ocean, appearing a moment, to be immediately after engulfed in its vast immensity. The truth was, that in the history of Christ alone were they to find the true solution of that problem; and the mystery of the resurrection which they that day celebrated threw a flood of light upon the whole subject. It was thought that they found its full explanation. The resurrection of the Divine Savior implied a threefold triumph—the triumph of Christ, the triumph in the world, and the triumph in the souls of men. Christ on that day triumphed over the dead, and took possession of a new and immortal life; this new and immortal life with which He clothed Himself was the end, the signification, and the whole of His mortal career. Man beheld Him in the time of His weakness and of his humiliation. He had seen Him in the cradle, in the land of exile, and in the workshop of Nazareth earning His bread by the sweat of His brow. He had seen Him going about Judea preaching His Gospel and instructing His disciples. He had seen Him chiefly during the three years of His mission, the victim of every suffering that could fall upon a human being. He was betrayed, abandoned by His friends and given over to a vile and brutal soldiery, who mocked and loaded Him with the instrument of ignominy—the cross. He carried His cross and died between thieves at Mount Calvary. In the history of Christ they perceived the history of every human being, for in His sufferings were concentrated the sufferings of the entire human race. The unbeliever looked upon these, and saw nothing but a mystery, a mystery which he could not fathom. It was not so with the Christian, who knew that it came from God, and that his sole end was centred in the possession of Almighty God. He knew that between himself and the attainment of that end there was a vast chasm, which could be passed over only by obedience to God's teachings. He knows that by means of the first Adam sin entered the world, and by means of the second it would be restored to the full enjoyment of life. There was here a mystery which was constantly rising before us, and which found its explanation in the theory that Christ was the head of humanity. Men should, therefore, say that whatever was said of Christ was said of men, and that his sufferings were theirs also. They should suffer just as Christ did. He lived a life of detachment from the world and everything, and they should live a life of detachment from everything that would lower the human soul from its allegiance to its Maker. Christ died for our iniquities, and He had arisen for our justification. The work of sanctification was not altogether complete by the sacrifice of Calvary, and was only consummated in the resurrection. The sacrifice of the cross atoned for our sins, but the resurrection effected our justification. Justification meant sanctity, and implied that we should rise not merely in regard to the soul, but in regard to the body also. He urged upon his hearers that they should commence a new life, remembering that the Lord was glorified in the possession of whatever was good. Man was composed of a spiritual and a natural being; both should be glorified, and in their glorification was the perfection of Christ's work. In every age and in every land the Church was subjected to all descriptions of persecution, but like gold from the burning it came out purified. Even by those of the present day who made no difference between liberty of thought and licentiousness the Church was abused and misrepresented; but conscious of its divine origin it stood proudly forward to meet and resist all assaults. The destiny which awaited man was a heaven of peace and rest, and to that consideration he directed their attention, firmly believing that the result would be fraught with good to their souls.

The services terminated with the Papal benediction pronounced by the Archbishop.

### BEQUESTS TO A THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The will of the late Benjamin Tyler Reed, of Boston, gives his dwelling-house in that city and one in Lynn, with the furniture, carriages, and appurtenances belonging to the estate, to his wife, for life, and after her decease to the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. He gives bequests to the amount of $200,000 to his wife for her life, and, at her death, the principal sum is to go to the Theological School. He gives legacies of upward of $10,000 to various members of his family. He gives to his son, John H. Reed, $100,000, and the use for life of the dwelling-house on Beacon street, Boston, which he now occupies. He gives to the Female Orphan Asylum, $5,000; to Miss Ann Robbins, for her hospital, $5,000; to the Church Home, $5,000; to Dr. Charles Cullis, for his hospital, $5,000. The remainder of his estate he leaves to the Trustees to pay the income in equal shares—one-third to his wife, one-third to his son and his son's wife and their survivors, and one-third to the Episcopal Theological School. At the death of his wife and his son and the wife of his son, if they leave no children, the whole residue goes to the Episcopal Theological School. If his son leaves children, then one-third of the residue goes to them, and the balance to the Theological School. He gives $5,000 to each of his executors. Mr. Reed, some years before his death, gave $100,000 toward founding the Theological School which he has so generously remembered.

### POLITICS IRREPRESSIBLE IN IRELAND.

If there be truth in the adage *in vino veritas*, the Irish must surely surpass all other nations in the intensity of their feelings where politics or religion are concerned. A study of the police reports of Dublin, Cork, or Belfast, cannot fail to convince the reader of this fact. From this source we learn that Mary Farren was charged with "being disorderly and shouting for Home Rule," on Peter's Hill, Cork. Miss Farren appears to have extraordinary difficulty in repressing her emotions, for fifteen convictions were proved against her. About the same time liquor and their political convictions brought two citizens of Belfast within the arm of the law, for, while one made night hideous by cursing the Sovereign Pontiff, his adversary reviled his noise by shrieking anathemas at Dutch William, "of glorious, pious, and immortal memory." For how many more centuries, we wonder, will such bones serve for contention.

### THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The Prudential Committee of the American Board for Foreign Missions has issued a pressing appeal for assistance, from which it appears that it has a debt of $40,000 for the old work, and $25,000 for the new work. Some of the missions, it is declared, must be given up unless assistance is soon rendered by the churches.

### PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Printing Cloths market dull and inactive, with sales during the week of 10,500 pieces at 5 11-16c.@5¾c. for Extra 64s.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

### MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:36 | Sun sets....6:30 | Moon rises.11:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:15 | Gov. Island.11:04 | Hell Gate.12:26

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 5.

### ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.) Willigerod, Bremen March 21, and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 396 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had light S. and S. W. winds and moderate weather the first part of passage; from March 25 to April 1 had strong winds from S. S. E. by W. to N. N. W., and back again, with rough weather and rain; 2d, lat. 42, lon. 52 30, had a gale from N. W., with snow and rain, lasting till the 3d, the wind then shifting to N. and W.; 4th, off Nantucket, had a hard wind from N. W., accompanied with snow and very rough sea; April 1, lat. 42, lon. 49 03, passed a large iceberg; March 31, lat. 43 23, lon. 44 48, passed steam-ship Berlin, from Bremen, for Baltimore; April 1, lat. 42 57, lon. 49 20, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 3d, lat 41 15, lon. 60 13, passed an Eagle steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 09, lon. 61 06, passed a Norwegian ship bound W., showing letters J P D R; 4th, lat. 40 44, lon. 65 40, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Potter, Port-au-Prince March 24, St. Marc's and Gonaives 29, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. Left in Port-au-Prince brigs Osceola, for Miragoane, to load for Boston; Vesta, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) for Bahamas, to load salt for Yarmouth, N. S.; schr. Louisa Holmes, for Baracoa, to sail April 1; brigs Knowden, for St. Marc's, to sail March 27, seeking; Oliver, for do., to load for New-York, to sail March 29; schrs. Mary A. Witham, for Guantanamo, to sail March 26; Altavelia and G. B. Somers, disg.; brig Happy Return, for St. Marc's, to load for Boston; left at St. Marc's bark Traid's Union, for New-York, to sail April 1.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newburn, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 3, 35 miles S. from Cape Henry, was spoken by steam-tug A. M. Wood, hence for Fernandina, out of fresh water, having got salt water in her tanks during the blow of the 1st and 2d; supplied her.

Steam-ship City of Guatemala, Hildreth, Aspinwall March 25, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Ship Gottysburg, (Ger.) sld. from Aspinwall March 25, for San Juan del Norte.

Steam-ship India, (Swed.) Fought, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to Francke & Fisher—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Genoa Feb. 17, Marseilles 24th, Valencia March 10, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Had strong E. winds the first part of passage, and S. S. W. gales the latter part.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam corvette Balder, (Swed.,) Com. Virgin, Havana 12 ds. She is a propeller, mounting 6 guns, and has a crew of 219 officers and men.

Bark S. W. Swasey, (of Boston,) Nichols, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Enrico Merello, (Ital.,) Michelino, Londonderry 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Emma L. Hall, (of Philadelphia,) Perry, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to DeCastro & Donner—vessel to master.

Brig S. P. Smith, (of Bangor,) Veasie, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to S. Michelina—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port brig Clara Jenkins, for New-York, to sail March 26; schrs. A. G. Bryant, for New-York, via Guayanilla in 6 ds; brig Raven, unc.; schr. Swan, for New-York, wtg.; Keokuk, for do., disg.; brig Echo, from Baltimore, just arr.

Brig Annie, (Dan.,) Brown, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to J. and G. Fowler—vessel to John Zittlosen. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Brig Angelia, Bray, Zaza 19 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Abbie Clifford, Clifford, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Elias Moore, Tooks, Charleston, 9 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Bro. March 29, 25 miles N. N. E. from Frying Pan Shoals; passed a schr. bottom up, of about 150 tons burden: is bound to Athens.

Schr. Jennie B. Gilsey, (of Boston,) Gilsey, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. E. F. Cabada, (of Philadelphia,) Haley, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Virginia, for Providence.
Schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.
Schr. James Veldren, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr. G. R. Vreeland, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Rambler, Pettigrew, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Baltimore.
Schr. Hattie J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.
Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Pearce, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr. Bella Bartlett, Hamilton, Virginia, for Fairhaven.
Schr. John Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. Howard Williams, Potter, Baltimore.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Frances French, Throckmorton, Virginia.
Schr. H. T. Wood, Corlies, Virginia.
Schr. Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, Norfolk, for Boston.
Schr. J. A. Lewis, Hopkins, Virginia, for Fairhaven.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. R. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr. Julia Nelson, Weeks, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. Hattie H. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Greenport.
Schr. Maria, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Helen, Baker, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emerald, Nelson, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. M. Smith, Doane, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Brockway, Hartford.
Schr. Cetacean, Coombs, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Helen T., Jones, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to order.
Schr. Sarah Wood, Brower, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. J. Granger, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Chingarora, Sheridan, Virginia.
WIND—Sundown, S. W.; cloudy.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—Arr. steamers Elizabeth, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; Saragossa, from Savannah; D. S. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; John W. Garrett, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; barks Signe, from Liverpool; Maria Madre, from New-Castle, Eng.; schrs. Moses Williamson, from Boston; E. R. Emerson, from do.; Belle Hardy, from Providence; Lottie Beard, from do.; S. T. Wines, from Port Jefferson; Charley Woolsey, from New-Haven; White Foam, from New-Bedford; A. Denike, from Providence; Lookout, from New-York.

Cld. steamers William Kennedy, for Providence; Mediator, for New-York; Josephine Thomson, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; barks Ceres, for Limerick; Olivari, for Cork or Falmouth; Elgin, for Fort de France; brigs Hattie M. Bain, for the West Indies; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; A. C. Paige, for Fort de France; Ocean Traveller, for do.; A. H. Hurlbut, for New-Haven; M. O. Brien, for New-York.

Sld. barks Paolo, for London; Emma D., for Cork; Olivari, for Cork; Continental, for the West Indies; brigs Harry, for do.; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schrs. P. Scribner, for St. Jago; Ocean Traveller and A. C. Paige, for Martinique.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—Arr. barks Teo-dolinda, from Boston, Eng.; Schadberg, from Texel; schrs. W. B. Drury, from Cardenas; W. B. Chapman, from Cardenas.

BOSTON, April 5.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; bark Hawthorn, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 5.—Arr. steamers South Carolina, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schr. Amelia, from New-York.

Sld. barks Idun, from Bremen; Bjornstone, from Cork, for New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 5.—Arr. yesterday, steam-ship Leo, from New-York; to-day, schrs. George Bliss, from Belfast; A. J. Bentley, from New-York; Frederick Fish, from Rockport.

Cld. schrs. John D. Lee, from Philadelphia; George M. Brainard, from Boston; steam-ship Seminole, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—The brig Omar, from Norfolk, for the West Indies, with staves, sprung a leak off Body Island and put back for repairs.

GALVESTON, April 5.—Cld. steamer State of Texas, for New-York; bark St. Olives, for Fleetwood.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 5.—Arr. at Pass a l'Outer, steamer Memphis, from Liverpool.

Sld. bark Willie, for St. Thomas.

On bar, bound out, steamers St. Louis, Vixen, and Western Metropolis.

Arr. at South-west Pass, steamers Washington and General Meade, from New-York; ships Tabor and Camperdown, from Liverpool; D. B. Metcalf, from Antwerp; bark Mariesflyst, from Barrow.

Sld. steamer New-Orleans, for Carondelet; bark Swift.

On the Bar, steamer Vandalia.


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| Fallen Pride | 1 75 | The Mother-in-Law | 1 75 |
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